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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 1

Section 1

July 2, 1934

PRESIDENT  
SIGNS BILLS

President Roosevelt announced Saturday that he had signed and thereby made a law the Frazier-Lemke bill providing a new method for farmers to avoid foreclosure of their property under bankruptcy proceedings. At the same time he also announced that he had signed the railroad pension bill, also a highly controversial piece of legislation, thus clearing his desk of the last bills left behind by Congress. Mr. Roosevelt withheld announcement of his decision until he could make public at the same time a carefully worded statement explaining why he had approved the measure. The mortgage bill was approved as of June 28. The measure, he said in his explanatory statements, is far from perfect, "in some respects loosely worded" but can be corrected at the next session of Congress. (Press.)

RAILROAD  
PAYROLLS

More than a million railroaders were jubilant Saturday over a \$4,000,000 monthly increase in their pay envelopes and Executive approval of legislation which will retire at least 100,000 of their number on pensions this year, says a Cleveland report to the Associated Press. The wage increase, affecting 1,030,000 men employed on the Nation's carriers in every capacity except executive, constitutes a 2 1/2 percent salary restoration. "The pension act is the finest piece of railroad legislation since the 8-hour day was achieved in 1916," says Alexander F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

PUBLIC  
WORKS FUNDS

Secretary Ickes announced Saturday that more than two-fifths of the \$500,000,000 for additional public works voted in the closing days of Congress had already been allotted and that the entire fund would be expended within a very brief time. He said that PWA activity was reaching its peak and that progress had been accelerated on projects financed from the original \$3,300,000,000 fund. (Press.)

WORLD  
WHEAT

Opinion regarding the future trend of wheat is unchanged, according to a London report to the New York Times. Early in the week prices threatened to become strong on pessimistic crop reports from Australia, but the subsequent good rains there modified the market tone. There are no reliable estimates yet on European wheat, as crop prospects have been improved slightly by rains on the Continent, but other cereals, such as oats, barley, rye and forage crops, all suffered from drought to a greater extent than did wheat. The general opinion is that European wheat is about 25 to 30 percent under the splendid crops of last year.

POTATO PACT

More than one-third of the total potato acreage in Central New Jersey has been signed under the 1934 new deal potato-marketing plan, it was announced by Dr. W. H. Martin, potato authority of the N.J. Experiment Station. (Press.)

## Section 2

European Agriculture Nature threatens to throw into considerable confusion the well-laid plans of several Central European States and to reward unduly the more-or-less planless efforts of certain other nations, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. Germany and Czechoslovakia have been speculating on bountiful crops like those they enjoyed for the last three years, and even Austria has been hopeful this year. On the other hand, Poland, Denmark and Holland have been hoping desperately for something to come along to raise agricultural prices, but they have not been doing much except hoping. Of all Central European countries, Germany has tried hardest to attain self-sufficiency, and of them all she has had the most significant reasons for trying. Czechoslovakia is in the same situation as Germany, although her case is not so serious. Self-sufficiency or at least a balance between imports and exports also has been the goal of Poland, the Baltic countries and Denmark and Holland. But for them it has meant primarily a reduction in their excessive agricultural production, which has made them dependent on foreign markets that are either no longer open to them or are limited because of abundant crops, German tariffs and embargoes in England and other countries.

Canadian Industry A substantial expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June resulted in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since the beginning of June 1930, said a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It further added that the payrolls of employers reporting to the bureau had increased from 856,548 on May 1 to 899,286 on June 1, or by 42,738 persons. (Canadian Press.)

Best Farmers Best farmers on costliest lands, is the recommendation for Best Land of Prof. Paul A. Eke, head of the department of agricultural economics, University of Idaho, who spoke at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. "If farmers are shifted from poor lands to better lands, care must be exercised to place experienced and disciplined farmers on expensively reclaimed lands," he said. "It is apparently impractical to move general farmers from poor land onto these reclaimed lands." Difficulties in the way of moving stranded farm populations from submarginal lands to paying lands are foreseen by Professor Eke. Some of the people are too poor to move and must be helped. Some will be reluctant to leave neighbors and friends; but these, in Professor Eke's opinion, will yield to the invitation to migrate without too much resistance, because of the deeply planted idea of an "American" standard of living and a willingness to undertake adventure in seeking it. "Perhaps the most immediate obstacle to shifting rural population will be local pride, local business houses and public institutions," he added. "It seems that some provision needs to be made to compensate local business and professional people for their losses and to move them and their business along with the rural population." (Science Service, June 29.)

Baths for Bees        "The Welsh Plant Breeding Station (England) probably has the largest staff of unpaid research assistants in the world—if one may disregard the claims of bacteria and the like to this title," says The Countryman (England) for July. "Clover will only set seed if pollinated by hand or by insects, so selected plants to be pollinated are grown in insect-proof cages. To these are introduced the unpaid research assistants, bumble bees. Every bee, however, has to have a bath in distilled water before his or her day's work is begun. The bath washes off or bursts stray pollen grains from wild clovers on the bees' legs and fur, and does no harm to the bee. The bees are collected from a patch of delphiniums grown for the purpose. Grasses are wind pollinated; the pedigree plants are fertilized by a 'punkah' inside the wire cages where they are grown. The punkahs are worked by a string from outside, no funds being available to connect the research station to the mains."

Government Credit        "...Evidence of the Government's unimpaired credit and of its ability to refund or do new borrowing at falling interest rates is found in the ease with which the Treasury obtains any sum it chooses to call for, practically on its own terms and with a resulting heavy oversubscription," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (June 29). "That evidence is, in fact, susceptible of a much less favorable interpretation. Bonds and notes the Government adds to the existing supply go in large part to banks and other fiduciary institutions whose obligations are payable in dollars. If the 'liquidity' motive among these institutions is less compelling than it was, that of safety is as powerful as ever. Their managers regard the Federal Government's obligations as the safest for investment of trust funds, for to such institutions a dollar will always be worth 100 cents, even if its market value were no more than a pint of wheat or half a pound of cotton. By way of paradox, the very fact that the Treasury has now acquired the power, and almost the habit, of defining the dollar makes its obligations impregnably safe in the technical sense that dollars can never be lacking with which to pay them off. No other borrower is as 'safe', for none other can manufacture its own dollars..."

Sales and Smells        "'Sell by Smell' may be the next big slogan in marketing," comments Forbes (July 1). "...Textiles are joining the war against odor. Silk fabrics have an offensive rancid odor, usually called 'dye odor', although it comes from the finishing oils used in silk manufacture. Now silk producers are beginning to use deodorants for a new selling point. The plastics and synthetic-resins industry is turning its attention to the sense of smell. Some plastics retain a faint but unpleasant odor of carbolic acid after manufacture, and deodorizers have been developed to eliminate it...Synthetic-resin varnishes have a carbolic-acid odor and quick-drying paints have the much more disagreeable chinawood-oil odor; both products are now deodorized by some makers...A deodorant has been developed which, mixed with paint, drives out the 'fresh-paint' smell and leaves a 'clean' one in its place..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

June 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-10.35; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.75. Hogs, 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.90-5.05; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs\* good and choice 90 lbs. down \$8.00-8.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 95 1/8-98 1/8¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93¢; St.Louis 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom) No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ -70 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ -63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-62¢ (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 5/8-42 5/8¢; K.C. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 44¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 90-92¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.85.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.25-2.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.75 f.o.b. Washington. Virginia Cobblers \$2.25-2.75 in the East; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern city markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.50-\$2 per 50-pound sack in city markets; Crystal White Wax \$1.50-\$1.75 in the Middle West. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-28 pound average, \$350-\$400 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$90-\$175 f.o.b. Moultrie. Georgia Early Rose peaches, all sizes brought \$0.50-\$1.50 per 1/2-bushel basket in terminal markets. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes ranged \$3-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Phoenix, Ariz.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were: (Urner Barry Company quotations) Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points to 12.17¢ per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 9.97¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 12.15¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 12.13¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Spring Lambs

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 2

Section 1

July 3, 1934

NATIONAL  
RESOURCES  
BOARD

A new national planning board, to draft a program for better utilization of land, water and other natural resources, has been set up under an executive order. One of its problems will be the relocating of millions of farm families living on worn-out, crooded lands. "The board will prepare a program dealing with all aspects of the problem of development and use of land, water and other national resources, in their physical, social, governmental and economic aspects," a White House statement said, "and will replace the National Planning Board and the committee on national land problems." The members are Secretary Ickes, chairman; Secretaries Wallace, Roper and Perkins; Relief Administrator Hopkins; Frederic A. Delano, Charles E. Merriam and Wesley C. Mitchell. (Press.)

FARM  
BANKRUPTCIES

Only "a very slight minority" of farmers will have to resort to bankruptcy to save their homes under the new Frazier-Lemke farm debt act, a great majority of distressed cases having been relieved by generally improved conditions and loans from the Federal Land Banks and Land Bank Commissioner, Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said yesterday. He estimated that not more than one in several hundred of insolvent farmers would resort to court action under the new law due to failure to reach an agreement with creditors or to arrive at a solution through one of the 2,300 local debt conciliation committees sponsored by the FCA. (Press.)

CATTLE  
MIGRATION

Beef cattle in the drought areas of the Middle West and Northwest will be transported to greener pastures in nine Southern States by the FERA. A total of 86,766 head of cattle were ordered shipped to the more plentifully watered areas yesterday until ready for canning and distribution to destitute families next fall. These are the first of what are expected to grow to a total of half a million cattle to be pastured in the South under the FERA brand. (Press.)

SOVIET  
GRAIN

The private sale of grain and bread before the Soviet Government has completed its grain collection program December 1 was forbidden yesterday in a decree by the Central Committee of the Communist party, reports a Moscow dispatch to the Associated Press. Strict regulations were announced to guard the grain crop against theft and waste. Peasants and collective farms had been permitted since the beginning of 1933 to make private sales of surpluses remaining after the government's collection plan had been fulfilled.

STEEL PRICES

The movement toward lower prices in the steel industry spread yesterday from finished products used by the automobile industry to semi-finished steel products. A cut of \$1 a ton was posted yesterday with the American Iron and Steel Institute on structural shapes and plates, effective July 10. (Press.)

Section 2

Plant Food Through Irrigation Food as well as drink for plants now flows in some of the irrigation ditches watering southern California farms. Instead of spreading nitrogen-containing fertilizer on soil, a little ammonia gas is allowed to mix with the irrigation water. Dr. Dean D. Waynick of Anaheim, California, has used this method in extensive trials and finds that plants thrive even better on their liquid nitrogen-containing diet than on solid fertilizer. Dr. Waynick's experiments were reported to the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. (Science Service, June 19.)

The Value of Paint Color T. J. Maloney, writing in the Review of Reviews (July) on "Painting the Way to Recovery", says: "...Tests conducted by the research laboratories of the New Jersey Zinc Company show that paint color has definite value as part of lighting--and a definite influence on lighting bills. In experimental rooms equipped with indirect lighting (the walls being used as reflectors) a white room reflected 67 percent more light than the same room in yellow; 78 percent more than the same room in green; and 89 percent more than the same room in gray. All colors used were ordinary room colors, light tints from a white base...Here are some demonstrations of familiar use of the valuable paint and color knowledge. Oil companies use white and light colors for painting tanks to keep their gasoline evaporation loss as low as possible. Ships in the tropical trade are painted white for appearance, but more so to keep interior temperature as low as possible. Apartment house courts, and apartments around the courts themselves, are cooler when a light color is used on the walls to reflect instead of absorb the heat..."

Confidence in Recovery Walter Lippmann, in the New York Herald Tribune (June 28), says: "...Taking the most salient of the indices of economic conditions, the Federal Reserve Board figures for industrial activity, we find that from November to May the index rose from 72 percent of the 1923-1925 average to 87 percent. This is at the rate of a little better than 2 points a month and is an amazingly rapid rate of recovery. A continuation of this rate for another six months would restore activity to the statistical normal. At even half this rate activity would be normal within a year. It has been accompanied by a slow but persistent rise in commodity prices, by a sensational improvement in the bond market, by an immense strengthening not only of the Federal Government's credit but of the credit of states and municipalities and railroads, by a cessation of bank failures, by a substantial increase of the earnings of labor and of corporate profits, by a marked diminution of commercial failures. There are to be sure still many millions of unemployed, there are millions on relief, there are agricultural areas and industries which have not revived. But no one can look at the picture as a whole and doubt that there has been immense progress toward recovery...As for taxes, they are very high, in my opinion too high for this stage of recovery. But the very fact that they are high guarantees ample revenues to balance the budget as recovery proceeds to

produce profits and bigger incomes. Judged by our experience in the twenties, the present rates will reduce the national debt very fast indeed, so fast that it is a fair guess that by 1936 the politicians in both parties will be promising a reduction of taxes. It probably will not be wise to reduce them, but given recovery and the present rates, the surpluses will be so large as to be very tempting..."

Argentine Purchases      "A bill has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies definitely establishing in Argentine law the principle 'buy from those who buy from us,'" says John W. White in a Buenos Aires report to the New York Times (June 30). "The measure provides that when it is necessary to purchase abroad materials for the construction of public works, the government must give preference to bids submitted by firms from those countries which purchases the largest quantities of Argentine products in the order of their importance. This means, on the basis of the present export situation, that, when prices and quality are equal, the business must go to British, German, Belgian and Dutch firms before American offers can be considered. The bill is expected to pass in the Chamber with little opposition, as it was favorably reported out of committee with the support of all parties. It will put added difficulties in the way of selling to the Argentine Government American automobiles, machinery, electrical, radio and other equipment, steel, cement, lumber and other materials..."

Lard Embargo      Ecuadoreans of the humbler classes, already by force of circumstances largely vegetarians, may be left with an entirely meatless diet as a result of the recent embargo on imports, says a Guayaquil report of the New York Times. Lard, one of the articles imported from the United States affected by the embargo, is the most important one in the Ecuadorean's daily life, because it is the only animal food that many of the peon class get during their life. Among the other articles affected are flour, automobiles, silk, rayon and cotton goods, but radio sets costing not over \$60 can be imported without restriction. Flour is imported in large quantities, every steamer bringing in a few thousand sacks, but this can be replaced by green bananas or plantains, baked without their skins in the embers of the fire. Automobiles are hardly a necessity in a country that has few roads, and cotton goods of a sort are produced in the country, so these restrictions do not affect the working class so much as the lard embargo.

Water Supplies      The Countryman (England) for July says: "On the larger question of water supply beyond that to be obtained from roofs, Mr. Radice writes to us: 'In very many places topographical conditions permit of the supply by gravity of a village or a group of villages. Water areas (lakes and ponds) can be increased in number almost indefinitely, and if their location be selected so as to be at a higher level than the village to be supplied, piped water could be provided in many places without any recurring expense for pumping!'"

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-10.25; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.65-4.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.90; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.75-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 94 7/8-95 7/8¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hard Winter \* K.C. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91¢; St.Louis 90¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 66 1/8-69 1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ -59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ -62¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 40-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 91-93¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.85-2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Virginia Cobblers \$1.75-2.75 in the East; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maine sacked Green Mountains sold at 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in a few cities. California Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. California Perfecto cantaloupes \$2.75-3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Arizona stock \$3-3.75 in a few cities; \$1.75 f.o.b. Phoenix. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$280-\$400 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; \$100-\$225 f.o.b. Moultrie, Ga. Georgia Hiley peaches ranged \$1-\$2 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 14-14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnor Barry Co. quotations) Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 cents; Standards, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Firsts, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 31 points to 11.94¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.31¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 32 points to 11.90¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 29 points to 11.92¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 3

Section 1

July 5, 1934

LOANS TO  
FARMERS

A peak average of \$6,000,000 a day in loans to farmers through Federal land banks and the land bank commissioner has been received by the Farm Credit Administration, Governor Myers announced yesterday. Loaning on a basis of Federal guaranteed bonds, in lieu of cash, the banks last month negotiated 87,400 loans aggregating \$154,000,000, Governor Myers reported. The bonds, given a ready cash value by Congress last session in guaranteeing principal as well as interest, up to \$2,000,000,000 total, are selling above par in the financial markets, Mr. Myers said. (Press.)

POTASH IN  
TENNESSEE

Possible potash fields have been discovered by geologists of the Tennessee Valley Authority in Northwest Georgia and Western North Carolina, it was announced yesterday by E. C. Eckel, under whose direction the geological work has been going forward. Germany has been heretofore the principal source of potash for this country. "We can hardly hope to develop potash deposits which can replace the great German deposits," Mr. Eckel said, "but there is an obvious public utility in locating possible potash sources which could, under emergency conditions, supply at least a fraction of our normal requirements." The percentages which the shales and sericites schists in those regions contain do not encourage belief that the potash can be profitably used as fertilizer, Mr. Eckel said. However, with the cheap electric power to be made available by the TVA, it is hoped to work out some process for the recovery of the potash alone along with some other valuable by-product. (New York Times.)

N.D. WATER  
SUPPLY

Diminishing water supplies are threatening continued habitation of portions of North Dakota, says Howard E. Simpson, state geologist. As a result, it may be necessary to convert habitable portions once more into lands solely for grazing purposes of beef cattle and sheep, he says. Available water supplies of the state are not caring for the present population, and control and conservation of a large amount of stream water is necessary if future population is to increase, he declares. (A.P.)

STEEL  
INDUSTRY

Conditions in the steel industry are described as uncertain in the midweek review of the Iron Age, made public yesterday. This trade authority estimates operations currently at 21 percent of capacity. A semblance of normal production is being maintained only at Detroit, Birmingham and Wheeling, where the scheduled rates are 100, 50 and 40 percent respectively. In all districts the extent of recovery next week will be measured by actual consumer requirements and throw some light on probable summer activity in the industry. (Press.)

## Section 2

Tariff Committee An interdepartmental committee on foreign trade agreements has been set up, it was announced at the State Department. The committee was established to advise with respect to organization and execution of the work connected with foreign trade agreements under the tariff act. The interdepartmental committee consists of representatives of the State, Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury Departments, the tariff commission and the office of the special adviser to the President on foreign trade. The functions of the committee will be to arrange for such general economic studies as may be deemed necessary in connection with the reciprocity program as well as studies relating to particular negotiations. (Wall Street Journal, June 30.)

European Crops "...Reduction of 7 percent in the world wheat production, as indicated by U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast, would not be sensational," says an editorial in the New York Times (June 28), "but might affect considerably the disjointed supply-and-demand position. In the final estimates of our own Agricultural Department, even the world wheat crop of 1929 was 7 1/2 percent less than that of the year before; but the decrease was mostly in the Western Hemisphere. Except for Russia, Europe's harvest increased, and it is mainly the unprecedented European production which created the recent congestion of supplies. This makes it less easy to determine the influence on the grain market and on grain distribution even of a larger percentage decrease in the world harvest of 1934. In two famous instances of deficiency, each of which brought international demand and a notable rise in wheat prices, the situation was entirely unlike that which now exists. The world's wheat production in 1897 decreased as a whole only 9 1/2 percent from the year before, but the decrease in Europe's harvest was nearly 22 percent. The United States raised 11 percent more wheat than in 1896, and sold it at rapidly rising prices. In 1879 the United States increased its yield 10 percent, but Europe's Continental harvest was reduced 15 percent and Great Britain's no less than 53 percent. In the war year 1914 the world's wheat harvest decreased only 8 1/2 percent; but Europe's crop was less than the year before by 17 3/4 percent and the smallest in 17 years, while our own increased 16 3/4 percent. The next year Europe raised little more than in 1914, but all the neutral countries set to work planting wheat, with the result that the world wheat crop of 1915, outside of blockaded Russia, actually increased 23 3/4 percent, to the largest total up to that time ever harvested."

Newspaper from Pine A committee representing the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, that came to Savannah expecting to remain two days investigating the claims of Dr. Charles H. Herty, that he had perfected a plan for making newsprint of southern pine, finished the job in one day, says a Savannah report to Editor & Publisher (June 30). The committee soon became convinced that Dr. Herty's plans were practical and that the South could be depended upon, if desired, to furnish newsprint to the publishers not only of the South but of the whole United States. At the end of the day's investigation the committee issued the

following statement: "The newsprint manufacture committee of the S.N.P.A., after an all-day session which included inspection of the pulp and paper laboratory under Dr. Charles H. Herty, took active steps looking toward erection of a newsprint mill to utilize southern pine. The committee decided to employ internationally known paper mill engineers to survey the situation in all its aspects and report to the committee."

Pure Tuberculin      For the first time since its discovery in 1891, tuberculin is now obtainable in an absolutely pure form, according to an announcement made by Dr. Esmond R. Long at the recent meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association. The new product is a tablet rather than liquid, and will therefore retain its full strength for a considerable period and is unaffected by climatic conditions. Dr. Long, crediting Dr. Florence E. Siebert of the Henry Phipps Institute with the discovery—Dr. Siebert working under Dr. Long's direction—stated: "Extensive clinical trial of the new preparation was made on about 3,000 subjects, including white and negro children and adults in both city and rural communities in eastern Pennsylvania, Michigan and Puerto Rico." (The Forecast, July.)

Cattle Purchases      The possibility of disruption of meat markets or of ill effects upon profits of the packing industry as a result of the Government's pretentious program for killing of 5,000,000 cattle and a like amount of sheep for relief purposes is held in the trade to be slim, says a Chicago report to the Wall Street Journal (July 2.) While it is true that meat markets might be somewhat depressed during the period of distributing the relief beef and mutton, as these supplies will throw out of this particular channel privately processed meat of like amount, the net result will likely be nominal. A total of 5,000,000 head of cattle which the Government contemplates buying represents about 14 percent of the total beef cattle population, which stood as of January 1, 1934, at about 36,500,000 head, and represents about 8 percent of the total of beef and dairy cattle in the United States which have averaged about 60,000,000 head. The purchase of 5,000,000 sheep means about 10 percent of the sheep population of the country.

"Backyard Factories"      Use of RFC money in developing small factories in the Tennessee Valley has been discussed between President Roosevelt and Chairman Arthur E. Morgan of the TVA, it was disclosed recently. The plan is to draw for this purpose on the \$500,000,000 fund recently set up by Congress for direct loans to small industries. Dr. Morgan said that probably \$1,000,000 could be used in setting up small "backyard factories" in the Tennessee Valley. Cooperatives would be organized through which individuals would obtain machine lathes for turning out such articles of wood manufacture as singletrees for wagons, surgical instrument boxes and various kinds of containers, pick and axe handles and wooden parts for agricultural implements. A small electric kiln costing about \$1,000 has been developed promises, according to Dr. Morgan, to revolutionize the pottery and ceramics industry.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-10.25; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.75; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.65-4.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.90; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.50-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $92\frac{3}{4}$ - $95\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $86\frac{1}{8}$ - $90\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $86-87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $90\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis  $89\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St. Louis,  $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 69¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67-70¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $58\frac{1}{2}$ -59¢; St. Louis  $61\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60¢; No. 3 white oats Minneap.  $42\frac{1}{8}$ - $43\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; K.C.  $40\frac{1}{2}$ - $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi.  $43\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom); St.Louis  $45\frac{1}{4}$ - $45\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap.  $91-93$ ¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.82-1.86.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2.35 per stave barrel in eastern cities, top of \$2.50 in Cincinnati. Virginia Cobblers \$1.50-\$2.75 in the East; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. East Shore Virginia points. A few sales of Maine sacked Green Mountains were being made at 75¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. California Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.10-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Georgia Hiley peaches, medium to large sizes, \$3-\$4.50 per six-basket crate in eastern cities; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona various varieties of Cantaloupes brought \$3-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.60-1.75 f.o.b. Phoenix, Ariz. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, sold at \$315-\$465 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; \$125-\$250 f.o.b. Moultrie.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 14- $14\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ -21 cents; Standards,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Firsts,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 16 points to 12.10¢ per pound. On the same date last year the price was 10.31¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 12.07¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.03¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 4

Section 1

July 6, 1934

**TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS** W. D. Herridge, Canadian Minister to Washington, and several members of his staff have arrived in Ottawa to collect material for the opening of tariff negotiations with the United States under the powers recently granted to President Roosevelt, according to a dispatch to the New York Times. What Canada wants is primarily tariff regulation on her cattle, fish and lumber. What she is prepared to give in return for these the government is chary of saying, beyond the statement that the Ottawa agreements with other British nations leave scope for concessions on some 50 percent of the products which ordinarily enter from the United States.

**BIRTH RATE** The birth rate in the United States during 1933 was 16.4 per 1,000 population, the Census Bureau announced yesterday.

The infant mortality rate was 58.2 per 1,000 live births. These figures represent a reduction in the birth rate but a slight increase in the infant mortality rate from 1932. However, in 1932 there were no figures for Texas. In 1932 the rates were as follows: Births, 17.4; infant mortality, 57.6. The birth rate for 1933 is the lowest reported since 1915, when registrations began. (Press.)

**SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS** "Subsistence homestead projects are to be among the beneficiaries of new moneys appropriated by the last Congress for use of the Public Works Administration, it was learned yesterday," says Dewey L. Fleming in the Baltimore Sun. "Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, said the amount of additional funds to be put into such enterprises already had been determined but he was not quite ready to announce the figure..."

**COSMETIC LEGISLATION** A cosmetic war is on in Maine. A new law effective July 1 provides that no cosmetic shall be sold or given away in the state unless it is registered and certified by the State Department of Health with payment of fees at prescribed rates. The avowed intent is to prevent the use of materials containing "injurious substances". The State Pharmaceutical Association is importuning the Executive Council to appropriate no money for the enforcement of the law pending its "certain repeal". (New York Times.)

**NEW YORK WINE GRAPES** The Chataqua-Erie grape belt in New York is turning from grape-juice grapes to wine grapes, according to reports received by Frederick Gladwin, head of the Fredonia Grape Experiment Station. This means the replacing of many Concord vineyards. Within 15 years, Mr. Gladwin believes, half of the grapes grown in this area will be wine grapes. (A.P.)

## Section 2

Glue from Sweetpotatoes Fostered by a grant from the FERA, the Tennessee Valley project of the government is now branching out into the intensive cultivation of sweetpotatoes for glue-making purposes. Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, in discussing the project, stated that such mucilage would be excellent and could be marketed primarily to the government itself. "The government alone," he declared, "could use more than the proposed plant at Laurel, Mississippi, could produce." At present, he said, the bulk of mucilage used was imported. The method of producing starch from sweetpotatoes was devised several years ago by government chemists in the Department of Agriculture and the experiment has now been continued further to include the making of glue. (The Forecast, July.)

Horses and Mules The horse and mule business enjoyed more prosperity during the last 12 months than in any period since the war, says the Horse and Mule Association of America. Farmers, realizing horses are ultimate consumers of farm products, are depending more on animal power, it is claimed. And now saddlery interests are considering a drive to arouse interest in horseback riding. There are still over 15 million horses and mules to be found in harness in the United States, despite mechanization trends. (Business Week, July 30.)

Fertilizer Exports Foreign trade gains in fertilizer materials which began in 1933 continued in the first four months of 1934, according to an analysis by the American Chemical Society. United States purchases of potash and nitrogenous materials, the leading classes of imports, and sales abroad of phosphatic rock and other phosphates, chief exports, have been heavier during this season of the year than in the corresponding period for several years past. "Shipments abroad of phosphatic fertilizer materials fell off during the opening months of this year from the higher levels of the latter part of 1933, but continue in good volume. In the January-April period exports totaled 290,000 tons, 25 percent more than the 231,000 tons of the corresponding period of 1933..." (Wall Street Journal, July 2.)

Silo Filing Equipment T. E. Hienton, writing in Electricity on the Farm on "Filing the Silo," says: "...Crews of 12 to 15 men are no longer used (in filing the silo) where an electric motor drives the cutter. Four to 6 men now comprise the crew used to cut the corn, transport it to the silo and operate the silage cutter...Back of this change in equipment with its resultant saving in labor and power are the results of experiments conducted by agricultural engineers at the University of Wisconsin and at other state universities throughout the nation. Tests initiated by Prof. F. W. Duffee at Wisconsin University have led to changes in design of many silage cutters, particularly the fan which elevates the silage. These changes in design have resulted in satisfactory operation at lower speeds with a corresponding reduction in the sizes of power units required. The possibility of driving a silage cutter had been considered

not feasible until the power requirements of cutters were reduced through changes in design. Tests on these experimental lines at various state universities including Wisconsin, Purdue, Minnesota and Cornell showed the practicability of using a 5-horse-power motor as the power unit..."

National  
Arboretum

With completion of purchase by the Federal Government of 386 acres for the National Arboretum in the northeast quarter of the District of Columbia, contract for a topographical survey of the area has been awarded. This survey is supplemental to a photographic aerial mosaic and will furnish data for a map showing contours at one-foot intervals for use by the Bureau of Plant Industry, preliminary to completing plans for roads, trails, and buildings. It is made possible by an allotment of \$10,000 from the Public Works Administration. Adjoining lands previously in Government ownership are expected to be added to the purchased lands so as to bring the total area of the National Arboretum to approximately 800 acres. (American Forests, July.)

Permanence  
of Papers

The Paper Makor (England) for June 1 says: "The permanence of papers was the subject of an investigation by the U.S. Bureau of Standards recently, when additional information was obtained which indicates that heating paper at an elevated temperature provides a convenient means of accelerating the normal ageing effects which take place in papers kept under favourable storage conditions. A wide variety of writing papers and some book papers were retested after four years of normal ageing for chemical purity and strength. Many of the papers had suffered marked change in strength, particularly in folding endurance. The papers were placed by normal ageing in approximately the same order of stability foretold by the accelerated ageing tests conducted four years previously. In general, the papers with the highest chemical purity were the most resistant to deterioration by heat or normal ageing, while those with the least desirable initial properties underwent the more rapid deterioration."

Research in  
Industry

Out of 115 industrial concerns and associations, which are at present supporting 200 fellowships and scholarships at various American institutions, 77 are profit-making enterprises, indicating a belief that the education of young men in the field in which a company specializes will be of lasting benefit to hardboiled industrial corporations. A list of fellowships and scholarships ranging from \$250 to \$2000 has been compiled by Dr. C. J. West of the National Research Council. It contains nearly every imaginable field from research in the vitamins of cranberries to the critical pressure in steam boilers, standard sizes and measurements of woven underwear to extreme-pressure lubricants and spark plugs. Non-profit organizations which draw their membership from the staffs of numerous private companies working in allied fields also figure prominently in the list. The larger percentage deals in specialized courses, whereas in the private concerns, engineers are for the most part trained in general engineering fields such as chemistry, physics or mechanics. (Science Service, June 29.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 5--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.40; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.25-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.90; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.50-8.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 94 1/8-97 1/8¢; No. 2 Am.Dur\*\* Minneap. 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ -91 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 87-88¢; Chi. 91-91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 91-91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67 7/8-70 7/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow corn, Chi. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ -60¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42 1/8-43 1/8¢; K.C. 41-43¢; Chi. 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ -44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 91-93¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranges \$1.75-2.40 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Virginia Cobblers \$2.00-2.60 in the East; \$1.55-1.75 f.o.b. East Shore Virginia points. California Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.00-1.50 per 50 pound sack in consuming centers. Georgia Hiley peaches, medium sizes, \$2.75-4.00 per six-basket crate in eastern cities; \$2.25 f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona various varieties of Cantaloupes brought \$3.00-4.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets, top of \$4.50 in New York City; \$1.60-1.75 mostly \$1.60 f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pounds average, sold at \$550-560 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; \$200-250 for 30 pounds average f.o.b. Moultrie, Georgia.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 14-14 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 cents; Standards, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Firsts, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 12.07¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.32¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 12.27¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.26¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 5

Section 1

July 7, 1934

**AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE** The House agriculture committee plans to reach an unofficial determination in the fall as to whether there should be modifications in the farm program because of the widespread drought which has beaten production-control programs in some instances to the job of cutting surpluses. This was disclosed yesterday by Representative Jones, chairman of the committee, who said there had been "some very general" discussions of the situation already. The fact the committee plans roughly to chart its course considerably ahead of the next session of Congress was interpreted by most observers to mean there might be important changes in the act. (A.P.)

**FRENCH TAXES** Faced with the prospect of being called upon to pay excess taxes, estimated to aggregate \$100,000,000, executives of American firms doing business in France gave serious consideration to quitting the country as Parliament adjourned yesterday without ratifying the anti-double taxation treaty, according to a Paris report to the Associated Press. The taxes represent a levy on dividends of American firms estimated to result from their business in France, but many firms have not been paying them and there has been no effort at collection for several years.

**PRESIDENT SIGNS PACTS** Secretary Hull yesterday announced that President Roosevelt had signed this government's ratification to the important Argentine anti-war pact and the treaty of nationality of women, both of which were discussed at the Pan-American conference in Montevideo in December. The President also signed three lesser treaties discussed at the conference. These were the additional protocol to the general convention of inter-American conciliation, the multilateral extradition treaty and the convention on the rights and duties of States. (A.P.)

**BUILDING PROGRAM** Formation of organizations in every state to push the Administration's home building and improvement program was reported authoritatively yesterday to be under consideration by James A. Moffett, Federal housing administrator, the Associated Press said. The emphasis, in the opinion of at least one person who has conferred extensively with Moffett in New York, will be on education and information. (Press.)

**GERMAN HARVEST** This year's harvest in Germany will fall far below the record harvest of last year, an official report states, but hope is now held that favorable weather may improve considerably the harvest of feed grain. An order releasing for sale in the open market potatoes generally fed to hogs attracted attention to the shortage of potatoes. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

Egg Candling  
and Grades

The U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (July), reprinting editorial comment from the American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (June 6), says: "...One of the most important statements made in a report from the Canadian Department of Agriculture relates to the significance of a tremulous air cell in eggs as a factor in determining the grade of the eggs concerned. Sharp differences of opinion on this point exists in the United States. After investigation the Bureau of Agricultural Economics decided that the relation of tremulousity of the air cell to the quality of the egg was not important enough to throw such an egg out of the retail grade of extras if its other qualities before the candle conformed to that grade...The Canadian investigators, in their findings, uphold the conclusions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They find that 'a tremulous air cell is entirely a condition of the inner shell membrane and is the result of vibration or shaking of the egg in handling or in transit.' They state that if eggs are packed with the large end up the danger of tremulous air cells is lessened. No proof has been brought forward, they hold, to justify the assumption that there is an association between tremulous air cells and albumen quality, and they present data to sustain the contention that there is no appreciable difference in the percentage of thick albumen between the tremulous and non-tremulous eggs, that the variation is as great in one class as in the other. 'For this reason,' the report says, 'there is no reason to assume that an egg has a poor albumen on the grounds that its air cell is tremulous'..."

Water Plan

Need for water in the drought area has led the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to finance experiments by the Bureau of Mines directed toward discovering the emergency value of geophysical methods of prospecting for water. A mines geophysical expert, Dr. F. W. Lee, is now in the drought region conducting the work. (Business Week, June 30.)

Frozen  
Fresh Fruit

An interesting marketing and distributing experiment is being conducted by the Fruit Products Committee of the Canadian Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Ottawa Dairy. The dairy drivers will now take orders for frozen fresh strawberries and raspberries in one pound containers, making delivery the next day. This fruit has been processed and frozen at the Experimental Farm and handed over to the Ottawa Dairy for distribution. The product is of a high order, and in the opinion of many, surpasses the flavor of fresh fruit. The sale price is 25 cents per carton. (The Forecast, July.)

Erosion from  
Smelter Fumes

Erosion of a most peculiar origin has been engaging the fighting power of the CWA corps in one area in northern California. C. J. Kraebel of the California Forest Experiment Station told the Ecological Society of America recently. Near Kenett, California, Mr. Kraebel reported, a forest area of almost 200,000 acres of

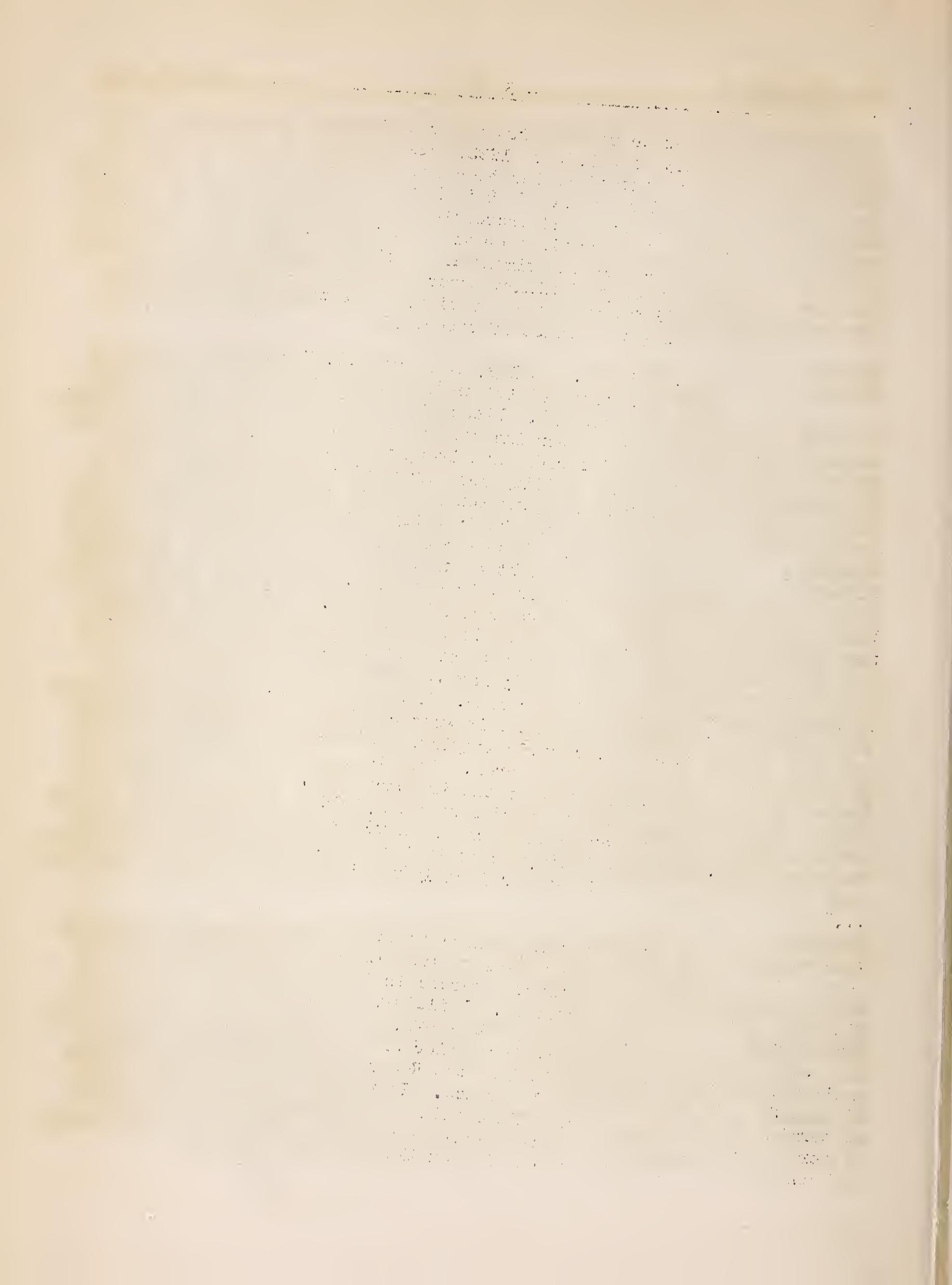
rough mountain land was denuded by fumes from several ore smelters, which operated intermittently from 1905 to 1925. "Recovery of vegetation since cessation of smelting operations has been exceedingly slow," he said, "and under the average annual rainfall of 65 inches the soil has eroded heavily. Great systems of gullies are still increasing in size and depth, many having reached bedrock. "The organization of the CWA in 1933 made possible the installation of a large-scale experiment in erosion control and restoration of forest cover based upon preliminary experiments of the previous year. Planting of native willow cuttings in gullies, and sowing of pine seed on the inter-gully slopes give promise of success."

Forest  
Codes

William B. Greeley, formerly U.S. Forester, writes in American Forests (July) on "Federal Acquisition in the New Deal for Forestry". Discussing the NRA forest industry codes, he says: "...As far as the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is concerned, nine months under its code have brought two measurable results: First, a real start toward stability and financial rehabilitation, due to the provisions for control of production and cost protection; second, a revival of the earlier promise that the industry may yet progress from timber mining toward timber cropping. These two changes for the better are linked together. It must not be lost sight of that no real progress in commercial forestry is possible except as part of an industrial recovery, whose foundation is fair realization in the conduct of business. Men do not conserve that which has no value. Men cannot be sincerely concerned with producing and owning new forests when the chief worry of their business hours is to get rid of the forests they already have... There are two fairly distinct forestry provisions in the lumber code. The first is a specific requirement for having the lumberman's cuttings in good condition for regrowth through fire prevention, through selective logging, seed trees or whatever methods are best adapted to a particular area. This is specific and definite. It is a matter of good workmanship on the immediate job. The second phase is that of heading the industry toward sustained yield in the management of its lands. This is a much larger problem and involves factors which lumbermen cannot control. We must frankly admit that sustained yield in the commercial forestry of the West still remains largely the 'substance of things hoped for' ..."

Southern  
Construction

Construction contracts awarded in 16 Southern States in the first six months of 1934 increased 111 percent over the value of contracts awarded in the like period of 1933, the Manufacturers Record has reported. Building, engineering and construction projects had a total valuation of \$261,979,000 for the period, compared with \$128,488,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Textile mill modernization was described by the Record as one of the bright lights in the South's 1934 industrial advance. It reported southern mill owners, determined to "offset the advantage gained by northern and eastern mills under the code", embarked on rehabilitation programs calling for heavy outlay of money for the newest and best in textile machinery. (Press.)



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Vol. LIV, No. 6

Section 1

July 9, 1934

HEAVY  
WATER

The beginning of a unique industrial project, based on heavy water, was announced last night at Pennsylvania State College, says a report to the Associated Press. A small manufacturing plant has been installed there to make this new liquid on a commercial scale, in cooperation with the Ohio Chemical Company of Cleveland. The honor of American science, instead of profits, is the objective which makes this undertaking probably the first of its kind in the world. The aim at Penn State is to insure to the United States, whose scientists, Urey and Brickwedde, discovered heavy water, priority in its production in useful quantities. The Cleveland company undertakes the first steps in extracting heavy water from the ordinary liquid. They produce material which is one-half of 1 percent heavy water. That saved the college plant from installation of bulky apparatus, for one-half percent heavy water contains 25 times as much of the overweight liquid as ordinary water.

HOUSING  
PROGRAM

James A. Moffett yesterday took up his task as housing administrator and announced that the first step in the government's plan to encourage private enterprise in a nation-wide building program would deal with home renovation. Mr. Moffett said that this phase of the program would get under way within 30 days. He predicted, on the basis of talks with bankers, that \$500,000,000 in private funds would be behind the renovation campaign before fall and that 5,000,000 persons eventually would be put back to work through the stimulation of the heavy industries and construction trades. (New York Times.)

INSTITUTE OF  
COOPERATION

The Administration's farm policies will be weighed by agricultural leaders from all parts of the nation during the 6-day meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation which starts at Madison, Wisconsin, today. Among the questions which will occupy the attention of the delegates are the licensing of industries, particularly milk, stabilizing markets by means of governmental purchases of surpluses and the application of the government's present policy of production control. Reopening of foreign markets for agricultural products will be Secretary Wallace's subject for the only address he is scheduled to deliver. Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel has taken for his theme "The Cooperative Approach to Production Control". (A.P.)

COTTON PEST

Cotton plants in the valley of Pativilca, near Lima, Peru, are being attacked by an insect called arrabiatado, says a report to the Associated Press. The insects are destroying about 60 percent of the crop. The government has appointed a special commission to study the situation.

1934 YEARBOOK

The 1934 issue of the Yearbook of Agriculture has now come from the press and a limited number of copies are available to workers. Application should be made to <sup>the</sup> information divisions.

July 9, 1934

## Section 2

## World Trade

"The American genius for mass production will be capitalized or the reciprocal tariff experts are going to know why," says Business Week (June 30) in its Washington Bulletin. "With a great home market that makes large-quantity production possible, they see no reason why its output should not be able to compete successfully in other countries that must look to export for their principal support. George N. Peek, the President's <sup>foreign</sup> trade adviser, is asking all 'mass' manufacturers to tell him just what kind of foreign barriers are impeding their goods."

## Buffalo Population

The 1934 world population of buffalo or bison is 21,701 animals, says Science Service (June 14). This figure is shown by a census compiled by Martin S. Garretson, secretary of the American Bison Society. It is the twentieth such census that society has made. The North American continent is the home of 21,496 of the animals, leaving only 205 distributed among the countries of South America and those of the eastern hemisphere. Canada leads all countries with 17,043 buffalo, the United States coming next with 4,404. Alaska has 46 and Mexico three. Nearly 1,200 of the bison are listed as inhabitants of Yellowstone National Park.

## Forest Products Research

University of Idaho, E. C. John, author of "Forest Products Research in Idaho" in The Timberman (June), says: "...The plasticization of wood is a research problem under investigation at the Idaho School of Forestry, which offers interesting possibilities. Both lignin and wood have been found to give resinous products under various treatments. In wood, the lignin acts as a natural binder cementing the fibers into rigid position. This lignin has certain properties and reactions which indicate that it may be converted into resinous substances. This is actually the case and various lignin resins have been described in the literature. If the non-isolated lignin in the wood, or if the cellulose or other wood constituents, can be economically converted into a fusible plastic which will melt or soften and then set under the influence of heat and pressure, far-reaching possibilities for the production of a great variety of molded articles, extruded products and dense fabricated sheets may be realized. For such products it is not essential that a freely flowing plastic be obtained, such as are the phenol-formaldehyde resins before being heated to the infusible stage, although such a property would be desirable in many products. A softening and fusing of one or more of the principal wood constituents would permit adhesion to take place between the wood particles. The development of molded, extruded and pressed products of desirable properties and produced by economical processes will require a good deal of research. It appears reasonable to expect that a large demand could be developed for such commodities. They would have a wide range of uses and could be fabricated in uniform units of desired design. For such products sawmill waste appears to be the logical raw material..."

Food Color Regulations F. W. Atack, writing in Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy (June) on the Canadian food color regulations, says: "...Regulations in different countries regarding the use of food colors vary from the rather extraordinary laxity of the English regulations (only a few colors are not permitted) to the extremely stringent regulations of the United States. The food colors permitted for use in Canada are essentially the United States list, but with the omission of 'guinea green' (which is a bad actor in blends) and 'sunset yellow' (the necessity for which has not been established). With minor exceptions, and subject to any restrictions on the use of any colors, food materials colored with the Canadian list of food colors are acceptable under the regulations of all other countries--an excellent idea for an exporting nation...The Canadian regulations demand quite a high degree of purity, within reasonable limits as to metallic content, etc. The alternative to the 'wide-open' English system is the selection of a group of colors which (a) can be identified before use and in the final product, and (b) will give in combination (blends) the attractive colors desired by the manufacturer..."

Committee on Economic Accord A group of economists have formed a Committee on Economic Accord in an attempt to standardize economic terminology and to bring about agreement on the fundamentals of economics, Dr. Wilford I. King, professor of economics at the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, has announced. Dr. King said that 100 economists from colleges and universities in all parts of the country had already accepted an invitation to join the committee. The only obligation undertaken by the members is that they have agreed to fill out from three to five questionnaires a year, he said. Dr. King, in announcing the results of the first questionnaire, gave a series of definitions of economic terms approved by at least three-fourths of the committee. Among the propositions approved are: A "good" is any object "wanted by or serving a human being directly or indirectly, including bonds, contracts, franchises, electric current, houses, slaves, and the services of any other human being." The science of economics, like the science of physics, deals "entirely with statements of facts and relationships and sponsors no religious, ethical, social, national or partisan policy."

Truck Study Plans for a far-reaching study of the use of motor trucks in the marketing of fruits and vegetables were announced recently by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. The survey will include practically all phases of the motor truck problem in the marketing of fruits and vegetables, especially as it affects farmer cooperative associations, and is being made at the urgent request of a large number of state and national farmers' associations as well as many members of the produce trade. The survey will cover New York City and the area economically tributary to it, comprising New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Dr. Marius P. Rasmussen, professor of marketing at New York State College of Agriculture, has been selected to take joint direction of the work with Ward W. Fetrow, chief research economist of the division.

## Section 3.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 6--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.40; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.60-5.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.80-5.00; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.65-8.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $94\frac{1}{4}$ - $97\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 87 5/8-91 5/8 $\phi$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; Chi.  $91\frac{1}{4}$ - $92\phi$ ; St. Louis  $90\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ - $91\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $70\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67-70 $\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $57\frac{3}{4}$ - $58\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St.Louis 60-60 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $59\frac{1}{4}\phi$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42-43 $\phi$ ; K.C.  $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $43\phi$ ; Chi. 43-44 $\phi$ ; St.Louis  $45\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 91-93 $\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $\$1.81\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.86\frac{1}{2}$ .

Stave barrel Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-2.35 for North Carolina and \$1.75-2.50 for East Shore Virginia in eastern cities; \$1.40-1.50 f.o.b. East Shore Virginia points. California Yellow Bermuda onions ranged 90 $\phi$ -\$1.50 per 50 pound sack in consuming centers. Georgia Hiley peaches, medium sizes sold \$3.00-4.00 per six-basket crate in eastern cities;  $\frac{1}{2}$ .bushel baskets Hileys 2 inch minimum \$1.00-1-7/8 inch minimum 85 $\phi$ -90 $\phi$  f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. California various varieties cantaloupes brought \$3.25-4.00 per standard crate of 45 melons and Arizona \$3.25-4.50 in terminal markets; \$1.60-1.75 f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 30-32 pounds average sold from \$510-\$535 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; \$250-\$300 for 30 pound average f.o.b. Moultrie, Georgia.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ - $14\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $14\frac{3}{4}$ -15 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Co. quotations) were: Specials,  $17\frac{1}{4}$ -21 cents; Standards,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Firsts,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points to 11.91 $\phi$  per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.10 $\phi$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 12.10 $\phi$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 12.07 $\phi$ . (Prepared by BAE)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 7

Section 1

July 10, 1934

**WHEAT IN U.S.S.R.** Millions of bushels of wheat, an authoritative source disclosed yesterday in London, are being imported into Vladivostok because of the large increase in Russian military manpower in Eastern Siberia as a result of tension between Japan and Russia. More than 3,000,000 bushels will be imported this year, this source disclosed, almost entirely to feed an increased Russian military establishment. Large amounts of wheat were purchased last month from Argentina and Australia. This situation amazed some grain trade quarters in view of the fact that Russia usually is ranked as one of the world's chief exporters of wheat. Her total exports this year are estimated at 35,000,000 bushels. (A.P.)

**PUERTO RICAN SUGAR** Representatives of Puerto Rico's 41 sugar centrals conferred all day yesterday on the necessity to reduce the next sugar crop to the 803,000-ton government-fixed quota, says a San Juan report to the New York Times. This year's crop was 1,110,000 tons. The sugar producers insisted that the government's quota, which is based on a 3-year average, was not fair, because the government had selected years in which there were subnormal crops.

**GERMAN POTATOES** The Reich Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday that the potato shortage in some of the large cities had been overcome, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. The government admitted that the shortage was the result of the extreme drought and a poor crop. To obtain imports of potatoes it has been necessary to make considerable changes in the quotas set up to protect the Reichbank's dwindling gold reserves.

**FAILURES DECLINE** Commercial failures through the United States dropped to 181 for the 5-day week ended July 5, the lowest level for any week since September 1920, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported yesterday. The figure compares with 229 for the preceding week and 265 for the corresponding week last year. The decline in defaults was sharpest in the East, but reductions were also reported from the West and South. Failures involving liabilities of \$5,000 or more totaled 126 last week, compared with 171 in the corresponding week a year ago. (Press.)

**WESTERN R.R. FARES** Finding that passenger business has picked up substantially, the western railroads will keep their present schedule of reduced fares, it was announced yesterday, for another year, until September 30, 1935. The number of passengers carried in the first six months of 1934 by the western lines was 32.7 percent higher than in 1933. Passenger revenues were 4.7 percent higher. (Press.)

## Section 2

Condition of  
Banking

"It is an almost universal opinion among bankers that June has been the turning point in banking history in the matter of recovery," says the American Bankers Association Journal (July). "Reasons for the optimism are twofold--the condition of the banks and the prospects of better banking business. The latter are not altogether unclouded, for good loans are still hard to get; but the condition of the banks, not only with respect to soundness but also in what may be termed their legislative position, seems better than it has been for years. The reorganization of the banking system after the holiday of 16 months ago is now practically complete. The comparatively few banks yet to be reorganized and reopened are no longer a serious factor in the situation. The year's preparatory period for the enforcement of major provisions of the banking act of 1933 has passed, and banks now have a definite idea of exactly where they stand. The permanent deposit insurance system, whose imminence has led most banks to maintain a high degree of liquidity, has been postponed for another year with the prospect that the system will be greatly modified along the lines desired by the banks before it comes into effect. Weak banks have been strengthened by additional funds, deposits are increasing rapidly, and in every other respect the banks are now in a better position to serve their clients than they have been for years. The prospect has improved for employing bank funds in lines more profitable than government securities. The total volume of loans to commerce and industry is still low, although country bankers claim that the volume shown by reporting member banks does not accurately reflect the situation in the mass of country non-member banks, where loans have actually increased..."

British  
Science  
Guild

"The annual report of the Council of Management for the British Science Guild, 1933-34, refers to the activities of the Parliamentary science committee," says Nature (London) for June 23. "The committee is already supported by a number of scientific and technical associations, and active steps are being taken by secure the active interest of the majority of scientific societies. The guild continued during 1933 to make representations to the government regarding the importance of continuing the work of the Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers, which the committee of the privy council has now agreed to assist by an annual grant for five years. Questions have been raised in Parliament regarding expenditure on wireless research by the Post Office and the British Broadcasting Corporation. Attention has also been directed to the importance of scientific research in connexion with the newly formed marketing boards."

Reconstruction  
in Franco

"Premier Gaston Doumergue, his Finance Minister, Louis Germain-Martin, and his Labor Minister, Adrien Marquet, have laid down the first firm foundation of that reconstructed France that was their aim when they entered the National Government," says P. J. Philip in a Paris report to the New York Times. "Recently the Senate passed the Finance Minister's fiscal reform act, which distributes taxation

much more evenly than formerly, while in the Chamber, M. Marquet obtained a feature novel for France in that it can devote to public usefulness accumulated funds of national insurance. Neither of these measures is a complete reform. But they mark distinct innovations. For the first has put an end in some measure to the demagogic and chaotic taxation system that was created in recent years and the second ends the conception that money hoarded by a government department is real wealth..."

**Respiration of Vegetables** E. F. Kohman and N. H. Sanborn, National Canners Association, write in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (July) on "Effect of Respiration on Vegetable Flavor". A

summary of the article says: "Bruising of vegetables has a marked effect on respiration. Oxygen consumption is greatly reduced while carbon dioxide evolution generally increases although, contrary to the usual opinion, it may under certain conditions decrease but not to the same degree as the oxygen consumption. In this connection, raw frozen vegetables may be considered to be severely bruised since the cells are generally ruptured. An explanation is thus afforded for the off flavors that develop. Alcohol and acetaldhyde are produced in bruised vegetables apparently as a normal product of anaerobic respiration. These products, however, do not account for the off flavors that develop either in vegetables in which artificial anaerobic respiration has been induced or in bruised or raw frozen vegetables. The manner in which this anaerobic activity is involved in the freezing, refrigeration, and handling of vegetables and fruits is discussed."

**FCA Studies** Concentrating on a program to "help farmers help themselves," the Farm Credit Administration recently disclosed

plans to intensify the research and service work now being carried on to aid farmers' cooperatives. Two new sections have been set up in the administration, one for studying the problems of cooperative marketing and purchasing, and one to make these findings available to this type of farmers' organizations. Both service and research work have been coordinated under the direction of Henry M. Bain, vice president and general manager of the Central Bank for Cooperatives and former administrative assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. FCA officials estimate there are now some 11,000 farm operatives of all types throughout the country reaching "big business" proportions last year, when \$1,333,000,000 was reported tied up in organizations of this kind.

**Coffee Consumption** World consumption of coffee for the crop year, July 1,

1933, to June 30, 1934, amounted to 24,452,460 bags, the largest for any season, with the exception of the 1930-31 year, when 25,087,000 bags disappeared into consumptive channels, and a gain of an even 7 percent over the previous 1932-33 year, when the total amounted to 22,850,234 bags, according to figures released by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange statistical department. United States deliveries to consumption, although they ran very low during the past three months, amounted to 12,092,460 bags, a gain of 4.5 percent over the previous season, when 11,572,234 bags were delivered.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

**July 9**

Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-9.25; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.60-4.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.00; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.65-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5/8-95 5/8¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 85 7/8-89 7/8¢; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86¢; Chi. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91¢; St.Louis 89-90¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ -68 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ -57¢; St.Louis 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ -41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 41-43¢; Chi. 43-43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢(Nom); St.Louis 44¢(Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 91-93¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.35 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.35-1.40 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Virginia points. North Carolina Cobblers \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.25 in city markets. Arkansas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes ranged \$3-\$4.40 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona. California Yellow Bermuda onions sold at 85¢-1.50 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, ranged 75¢-\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; 80¢ f.o.b. usual terms at Macon. Florida and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, \$385-\$515 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -21 cents; Standards, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; Firsts, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 35 points to 12.21¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.53¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 34 points to 12.39¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 34 points to 12.38¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein. - - - - -

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 8

Section 1

July 11, 1934

CANADIAN ISSUE Within three months the Canadian Government will partly repay and partly refund a \$60,000,000 issue of 4 percent Dominion notes dated July 1, 1933, and due on October 1 this year, according to an Ottawa report to the New York Times. It will be the first borrowing by Canada in the United States since the new securities act came into effect there and Canada will be the first foreign country to finance under it. The Canadian authorities say the provision requiring 21 days notice for the terms of a new issue and 7 days for a refunding operation is a hampering one since market conditions affecting underwriting profits may change from day to day.

LIQUOR IMPORTS In an effort to reduce domestic liquor prices as a device to combat bootlegging, the Federal Alcohol Control Administration announced yesterday that foreign liquor, wines and cordials may be imported without limit between September 1 and October 31. The FACA already had authorized unlimited importations for July and August. It was the third time the agency had lifted restrictions on liquor imports imposed under AAA codes. The order yesterday was signed by Secretary Wallace and Acting Secretary of the Treasury L. W. Robert, Jr. (Press.)

DUTCH ELM DISEASE With appropriation of \$30,000 for destruction of trees infected with the Dutch elm disease as the only practical accomplishment of its belated sitting, the New Jersey legislature adjourned shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning until December 17. The appropriation was made at the urging of Governor Moore, who sent a special message to the Senate and Assembly, pointing out the seriousness of the situation and requesting the money with which to combat spread of the blight. (New York Times.)

REOPENED BANKS J.F.T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, announced yesterday that 40 national banks, with frozen assets of \$33,777,000, were licensed and reopened in June. He said this brought the number of national banks licensed during the first six months of 1934 to 313, involving a total of \$269,816,000 in frozen deposits. Only 95 national banks were unlicensed at the close of business June 30, 1934. (A.P.)

LIVING COSTS The cost of living has increased only 1 percent in the last six months for wage earners and lower salaried workers, the Labor Department reported yesterday. Secretary Perkins added in a press conference that wages had increased considerably more than this, although she did not have complete figures at hand. Miss Perkins said that while certain items of living expense had risen sharply, giving a general impression that prices were rising fast, other items such as rent and light had gone down. (Press.)

## Section 2

Refrigeration in England      Refrigerating Engineering (July) prints an address on "Refrigeration in the British Empire" by Bernard C. Oldham. It says in part: "With the aid of research carried out at the Low Temperature Research Stations at Cambridge, East Malling, and Aberdeen, whose workers benefit from the studies of German research workers at the Kaltetechnisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule at Karlsruhe, the foods situation in England is such that nearly all foods are available in prime quality the year round; scarcely anything is ever 'out of season'... During the past few months beef has been brought from Australia (to England) at chilling temperatures and sold on the London market in the same prime condition as that which comes from much nearer places... There are possibilities of exporting salable meat in a quick-frozen condition, thus saving freight on bones and ensuring highest market prices. The lack of sufficient low temperature storage on refrigerated ships hampers this development. Cold storage in controlled atmospheres with large percentages of CO<sub>2</sub> and nitrogen ('gas' storage) is being developed for fruit, and also with meat and egg storage. The system is too new to permit quoting results except to say that great care is needed to maintain the atmosphere at the desired concentration..."

Regulation of Vitamin D Milk      The Milk Dealer (June), in an article on "Governmental Regulation of Vitamin D Milk", says: "In view of the fact that milk dealers considering going into the production and distribution of vitamin D milk are immediately faced with numerous questions concerning Federal, state and municipal regulation of the product, a survey was made of regulatory departments of the Federal Government, all states of the union, and all cities in the United States of more than 25,000 population, to learn the stand of these departments on the matter of vitamin D milk. Response was not 100 percent, but some information was secured from some of the 48 states as this article went to press and more will be published as returns are received. As far as the Federal Government is concerned, no definite regulation has as yet been issued. The attitude of the Department of Agriculture to date has been one of 'hands off' as long as the product is properly labeled. This same feeling is expressed by health officials of many states and cities--particularly in cities where the U.S. Standard Milk Ordinance has been adopted as the local ordinance governing milk. For the most part, neither states nor municipalities have definite provisions in their laws or ordinances covering vitamin D milk, although a good many of them have been forced, because of the introduction of the product, to draw up some arbitrary regulations to control the sale of vitamin D milk at least until some other provision is made by law or ordinance..."

Science and the Press      Editor & Publisher (June 30) reprints from the Harvard Bulletin a statement by Austin H. Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution, regarding scientists and the popular press. It says: "...As a result of long experience it has been found that the only way of presenting science in the press is through the intermediary of trained writers who are interested in and appreciative of science, and

skilled in the intricacies of the language and mental attributes of the newspaper readers. Mastery of the press language and mode of thought is quite as intricate a matter as mastery of the technique of any line of science. These writers prefer to have the results of scientific work given them in clear, simple and straightforward language, with a minimum of technical words or phrases. They themselves will translate this into the press phraseology...At all scientific meetings there are likely to be a few young reporters who drop into the press room for the purpose of picking up a story. Having only the very vaguest ideas concerning science, they are at a loss to understand what the meeting is all about. But they must produce the necessary copy...The only way to achieve results in press relations work is to show appreciation for the good work done and to ignore the bad. It is a real pleasure and a source of the greatest satisfaction to be able to say that difficulties from this source, which were numerous a decade ago have now almost entirely disappeared. Even the youngest, greenest and cubiest reporter now takes science seriously..."

Research Corporation      Formation of a corporation by the Pennsylvania State College to keep the benefits of scientific discovery within reach of the public was announced recently by Pres. Ralph D. Hetzel. The new organization is the Pennsylvania Research Corporation, a non-profit-making body, to take out patents on the Pennsylvania State inventions and fundamental science discoveries. The corporation proposes to hold these patents in order to prevent pirating and exploitation. Several hundred research projects are under way continuously at Pennsylvania State College. Some of them give indication of being of immediate and practical value to industry. (Press.)

Rainfall on the Desert      Deserts, which need water more than any other lands, are apparently most wasteful of such rainfall as they do get. Studies indicating this were presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Forrest Shreve of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, located at Tucson, Arizona. Desert soils lose approximately half of their annual precipitation income through run-off and evaporation, Dr. Shreve learned in the course of his research. During the brief and heavy summer rains as much as 70 percent of the water runs off the soil immediately. (Science Service, June 20.)

German Chemistry      Germany's best scientific brains are busy these days thinking out new processes whereby more prime materials can be produced at home, thereby cutting down imports and helping the labor situation. One of the first effects of the drive towards "ersatz" has been a noticeable increase in purchases, obviously against the day when "genuine" articles will not be available at ordinary prices. Among the domestic laws approved by the Cabinet recently was a law imposing the same excise tax on sugar made from wood as on beet sugar, on the ground that the Mannheim plant of the scientist, Dr. Friedrich Bergius, now can turn out wood sugar on a commercial basis. (A.P.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.25; cows good \$3.75-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.60-4.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.80-4.95; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.50-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\*Minneap. 94 5/8-97 5/8¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*Minneap. 87-91¢; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ -91¢; St.Louis 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ -89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 rye Minneap. 67 1/8-70 1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58¢; St.Louis 60¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 58-58 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 41 3/8-42 3/8¢; K.C. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -43¢; Chi. 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 92-94¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.50-2.25 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.35-1.45 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers \$1.50-2.15 in a few cities. Georgia Hiley peaches brought \$2-3.50 per six-basket crate in consuming centers; \$1.60-1.65 f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes ranged \$2.75-3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.65-1.75 f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona. Florida, Georgia and North Carolina Tom Watson watermelons brought \$320-\$490 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average, auction sales, in New York City; \$110-\$225 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. California Yellow Bermuda onions brought 85¢-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in a few cities.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; Standards, 17 cents; Firsts, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 24 points to 12.45¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.53¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 12.63¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 12.59¢. (Prepared by BAE)

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\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 9

Section 1

July 12, 1934

WHEAT  
PRICES

The upward drive in wheat prices yesterday following publication of the sensational United States crop report meant a gain of some \$13,000,000 to the Canadian Government and therefore to Canadian taxpayers, says an Ottawa dispatch to the New York Times. Since the banks of Canada refused to finance the western wheat pools further on a falling market, the government has been carrying an amount of grain estimated at 185,000,000 bushels at an average cost of 74 cents a bushel. For three years it has been intervening with a view to stabilizing prices. In the last few months the government has breathed more easily as the loss which it stood to make was lessened by steadily rising wheat prices. Yesterday's developments are taken to mean not only that the government has theoretically balanced its books, so far as its wheat operations are concerned, but that it will be able gradually to dispose of the 185,-000,000 bushels without breaking the market.

ENGLISH  
BEEF AID

The British Government came to the help of its hard-pressed beef producers yesterday by announcing that a direct subsidy, not exceeding 3,000,000 pounds, would be paid between September 1 and the end of next March, says a London wireless to the New York Times. This step is a forerunner of quota restrictions and an outright levy on all meat imports--measures that may have a serious effect upon Britain's economic relations with the dominions and Argentina. The government's intentions are to force up the price of meat by 30 percent, if necessary, to make conditions more bearable for livestock farmers. The subsidy is a makeshift device necessitated by complete failure to reach an agreement with dominion and Argentine beef interests.

COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION

An early study of telephone and telegraph rates was forecast yesterday as the new Federal Communications Commission got under way as a formal organization meeting, and the Radio Commission, its predecessor, automatically passed into the realm of history. The new commission, which, in addition to Chairman Sykes, includes Thad Brown, Paul Walker, Irvin Stuart, Norman S. Case, George Henry Payne and Hampson Gary, will enter upon an exhaustive study of the communications companies rates structures soon. (Press.)

RAILROAD  
DELIVERIES

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday a reduction of 5 cents a hundred pounds in the minimum rate at which its new collection and delivery service for merchandise freight can be obtained, says a Philadelphia dispatch to the Associated Press. It also announced cancellation of the minimum collection of delivery charge of 25 cents on traffic moving to or from connecting lines not providing the service. The announcement said also that merchandise traffic moving between the Pennsylvania and other lines, which also provide truck pick-up and delivery, will now have the same classification as traffic purely local to the Pennsylvania.

## Section 2

Quick-Freezing of Foodstuffs      J. R. Vickery, author of "The Rapid Freezing of Foodstuffs--Do the Results Justify the Cost?" in Cold Storage (London) for June 21, says: "...As reported in the April 1932 issue of Cold Storage, tests showed that there was no preference on the score of flavor and tenderness for rapid-frozen meat over air-frozen samples of meat. Further, Young and Emprey in Melbourne detected no appreciable differences in the palatability of ordinary air-frozen and quick-frozen beef ribs and steaks. On the other hand, Tressler, working in the Bridgescyc laboratory in America, finds that rapid freezing actually enhances the tenderness of certain cuts of beef. Whether slow freezing would also cause an increase of tenderness has not yet been determined. There is rather a limited amount of published information available regarding the storage of rapidly frozen beef. Investigators have informed me that unless rapidly frozen beef was stored at temperatures in the region of 0° F., the advantages gained by quick-freezing would be rapidly dissipated. If stored at ordinary temperatures around 15° F., certain larger ice crystals grow during the period of storage at the expense of the numerous tiny crystals previously present and the amount of drip from such a sample would probably be much the same as from an ordinary air-frozen sample. If ever trade in packed meat becomes of commercial importance it seems almost certain that the distributors will urge housewives to cook the meat while it is still frozen, and if this practice be followed, a tendency to 'weep' or 'drip' will not be apparent, so that the judgment of the consumers will rest more on palatability than appearance and texture..."

Sex Control Experiments      One of the first apparently successful attempts at experimental sex control of warm-blooded animals has been reported from the Indiana University zoological laboratories, says a copyright report from Science Service (June 26). Through injection and absorption of female sex hormones into more than 900 chick embryos, experimenters have been able to change the normal sex ratio of about 50 percent females to 64.78 percent females. With more complete control of experimental conditions, it seems possible theoretically to control almost without exception the sex of the embryos. The next step in the experiment will be to attempt the more difficult change from female to male. The possibility of experimental sex control has long been a subject of scientific investigation. Sex reversal has been accomplished experimentally in the amphibians and other cold-blooded animals but has baffled science in its efforts on warm-blooded species, although Prof. F.A.E. Crew of the University of Edinburgh has reported a female fowl which laid eggs and later produced sperm. The Indiana investigators took advantage of the fact that the gonads or sex glands of the chick embryo are practically identical so far as structure is concerned until about the sixth day of development. At that time sex differentiation occurs. Injection of hormones was started on the third or fourth day, when theoretically the gonad could be changed. The extract was inserted into the air chamber at the large end of the egg. Absorption was accomplished through the allantois of the embryo, a vascular membrane which takes up the extract.

July 12, 1934

Canadian Legislation "Though the Canadian Parliament scorned definite regimentation schemes involving 'plans' and codes to accelerate economic recovery, it took bold steps to give the country a new deal," says Business Week (July 7). "In the mass of new legislation enacted since the beginning of the year, five developments are of first importance to business. Viewed as a whole they emphasize the trend in Canada toward government direction of finance and business for the common good. In summary, there are: (1) Provision for the setting up of a central bank--the Bank of Canada--to have exclusive charge of currency exchange, and to exercise some influence over internal credit; (2) a law limiting rates of interest which can be charged by banks and loan companies; (3) legislation to bring about an adjustment of farm indebtedness in all Canada through special courts and receiverships, and to provide financial assistance from the government to assist farmers in meeting their adjusted indebtedness; (4) a law reducing the gold cover (from 40 to 25 percent) and involving the immediate issue of \$50,000,000 in new money, mainly for the financing of a \$40,000,000 program of Federal public works; (5) legislation providing for control, through governmental agencies, of the marketing of the majority of the natural products of the country, involving determination of the time and place of marketing, quantities and qualities to be marketed, and the equalization among producers of returns from products sold under this control, including compensation for producers adversely affected."

Science and the Press

Editor & Publisher (June 30) quotes Austin H. Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution: "...Science today, as it appears in the newspapers, is quite as accurately portrayed as either politics or international affairs. We do not in general appreciate this for the reason that we are familiar with science, but quite unfamiliar with the true inwardness of politics. For that reason the newspaper language seems to fit politics perfectly, but to be clownish garb of science.. The only way the public can be informed regarding the work that is being done in science is through the medium of the daily press. The press is conscientiously doing its best to see that science shall be presented to the public as accurately and in as dignified a manner as possible. It devolves upon us whose lives are occupied with scientific research to see to it that the press is kept fully informed regarding all lines of science, or at least that there is made available for it all the information it may want."

War Against the Rats

Man might just as well give up hope of completely eradicating the rat, Dr. H. E. Hasseltine of the U.S. Public Health Service told scientists at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in discussing San Francisco's freedom from rat-borne plague for the past quarter century. The best that sanitary and public health measures can do is to keep the rat within due bounds, he said. The rat's remarkable reproductive ability is nature's way of protecting the rat from going the way of the dodo. Only some better way of fighting rats will give the scientists a chance of wiping them out. (Science Service, June 20.)

July 12, 1934

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.25; cows good \$3.50-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.65-4.80; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.40-8.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 99 5/8-1.02 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 92-96¢; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91¢; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ -96¢; St. Louis 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91-94¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 74¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72 1/8-75 1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 61-61 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 63¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 61-61 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 3/8-45 3/8¢; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46¢; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 47¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-95¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2.25 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.40 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers \$1.60-\$2 in eastern cities. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes brought \$2.50-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Phoenix, Arizona. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, sold at 65¢-\$1.25 per 1/2 bushel basket in consuming centers; 65¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. Georgia and South Carolina, Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pounds average, \$265-\$440 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; Cuban Queens and Dixie Belles \$90-\$150.00 f.o.b. Macon. California Yellow onions ranged 85¢-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 90 score, 24¢; 91 score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-15¢; S. Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14¢; Y. Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ -16¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 35 points to 12.80¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.38¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 35 points to 12.98¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 37 points to 12.96¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 10

Section 1

July 13, 1934

WATERWAYS

ALLOTMENTS

Allotments totaling \$57,000,000 for four major projects were announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes. They were a "second-year" allotment of \$11,000,000 for the navigation and flood control project on the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oregon; \$3,000,-000 to continue work on the all-American canal in the Imperial Valley, California; \$25,000,000 to carry on work for the Fort Peck Dam and Reservoir in eastern Montana, and \$18,000,000 for continuing lock, dam and channel work on the Upper Mississippi River. (Press.)

AUSTRALIAN

WHEAT CURB

Designed to cut off importations of Australian flour and wheat into Canada, an order-in-council has been passed withdrawing from such commodities the benefits of the British preference rates when they are imported indirectly into Canada, says an Ottawa report to the Canadian Press. The order-in-council appears in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette issued in Ottawa yesterday. Other commodities from which the preference benefits are withdrawn are raisins, dried currents and butter.

NEW YORK

MILK PLANS

Governor Lehman started yesterday a campaign for increased consumption of milk which he said would play a part in saving farms from foreclosure, setting factory wheels humming and improving the general health of N.Y. State. He also called upon the special session of the legislature to appropriate \$1,500,000 additional for the elimination of bovine tuberculosis. (New York Times.)

GERMAN

FOOD SUPPLY

Apparently troubled by the possibility that a reduction in the food supply in Germany in the coming months may bring on the market poor quality food products, Minister of the Interior Frick has created an emergency food control bureau, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. This office will take up forthwith the food inspection functions provided in a law which has not yet been approved by the Cabinet. Efforts will be made to prevent the sale of foodstuffs in private quarters.

SEEK FREIGHT

RATE RISE

Executives of 100 of the leading railroads of the country are believed ready to approve a plan to seek a 10 percent increase in freight rates when they convene at Atlantic City today at the semi-annual meeting of the Association of Railway Executives. The probability of the action was indicated at the conclusion of a meeting of the advisory committee of the organization yesterday. It is said the railroads view with concern the new railway pension law, which it is believed will cost them an additional \$60,000,000 a year. The proposed increase in freight rates would probably cover this. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

Fuel-Cooled Trucks and Buses "Developments in refrigeration and air conditioning have come fast in the last few years, but none holds greater promise of finding a wide market within a relatively short time than the system by which trucks are refrigerated and buses air-conditioned by the fuel which runs the motor," says Business Week (July 7). "For several years a subsidiary on the Pacific Coast of the Shell Union Oil Company has been working on this idea, which now has reached the commercial stage. A recent agreement between the Shell Oil Company and the McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Company, Detroit, makes the latter the exclusive licensee in the United States for the manufacture and sale of the system in which Petrogas, a hydrocarbon distillate similar to propane, is used as fuel and refrigerant. The fuel is carried in twin cylinders under the truck as a liquid at a pressure of 135 pounds (each cylinder holds 23 gallons), is led upward by pipe to a heat exchanger at the top front of the truck, where the atmospheric heat of the liquid is removed. It then passes through an expansion valve from which it issues into the evaporator or cooling unit as a saturated gas at a pressure of approximately 5 pounds. In its conversion from a liquid to a gas, heat absorption is effected and the truck body thereby refrigerated. Surface of the evaporator is so proportioned that the gas leaves in a dry state, and passes through the heat exchanger where it absorbs the atmospheric heat of the incoming liquid fuel, then passing through the diaphragm regulating valves where, in two stages, the pressure is reduced to atmospheric. The dry gas then passes to the mixing valve and thence directly to the intake manifold of the truck..."

Chinese Duties Import tariffs were increased by China, effective July 3, on numerous articles, including raw cotton, lumber, coal and motor tires, according to reports to the Department of Commerce from Shanghai. Other increased import duties affected metal manufacturers, foodstuffs, chemicals, paints, scientific instruments and photographic materials. Meanwhile, reductions were made in the duties on cotton picco goods and fishery and sea products. The Commerce Department announced that the Chinese customs revenue surtax of 1/20 of the import and export duties, complementing the flood relief surtax of the same amount, has been continued in effect for another year beginning July 1. The surtax was previously scheduled to be abolished June 30. (Wall Street Journal, July 7.)

"Sandblasting" Eggs in Cleaning "Sandblasting might seem to be rather rough treatment for eggs, but, with the blast nicely tempered to requirements, this method of cleaning soiled eggs has become a valuable aid to poultrymen," says Food Industries (July). "At first soiled eggs were washed by hand; then mechanical washers were employed to some extent. Washing by any method, however, is undesirable because, once the shell is dampened, its protective qualities are partly destroyed—washed eggs do not keep as well as do those in the 'clean' classification. About 12 years ago experiments were begun in California with a machine for 'dry cleaning' soiled eggs by a sandblasting process. This method has the advantage that it does not wet the shell and hence the egg will keep almost

as well as it did before; not quite, however, as loss of the 'bloom' or membranous covering is a disadvantage. Design of the sanding equipment has been improved in recent years and machines recently have been built to handle as many as 1,000 30-dozen cases per eight hours with an accuracy that gives a high percentage of cleaned eggs with negligible breakage and remarkably slight attrition of the shell. A lead-pencil mark placed on the shell of an egg before sanding is still visible after the treatment..."

R.R. Rates on Canned Foods Following negotiations between the Chicago Association of Commerce and southwestern railroad executives, the carriers have approved a proposal to reduce rates on canned food products from Chicago and other middle western points to southwestern territory, comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The reduced rates will permit middle western shippers to sell in southwestern markets in competition with shippers located along the Atlantic seaboard, who have been using ocean routes through gulf ports, and with shippers of food products located at points in Colorado, who also have a more favorable rate adjustment. The reduction will range from 4 to 6 and 7 cwt. It is applicable on carload traffic. (Wall Street Journal, July 9.)

Sugar Industry "Significant of the change for the better that has taken place in the position of the sugar industry and its outlook for the future is the revival of interest in improved processes and equipment and in the literature relating thereto," says an editorial in Facts About Sugar (July). "When sugar could be sold only at a loss there was little incentive to find ways of increasing extraction or recovery, and with no funds available for the installation of more efficient machinery owners and managers felt that it was hardly worth while to study the advantages of such new equipment. That the situation is now completely changed is evidenced by the greatly increased number of inquiries coming to Facts About Sugar regarding special methods and equipment and the many requests for copies of back issues containing articles descriptive of tests and experiments contributing to the efficiency of field and factory operations. After the neglect of the usual provisions against obsolescence for the past several seasons there is scarcely a mill or factory in which careful study is not being given to the problem of providing urgently needed replacements and new installations. Therein lies promise of an early revival of activity in the production of the millions of dollars worth of machinery and supplies normally required by the sugar industry..."

V.I. Money The United States dollar became legal tender in the Virgin Islands for the first time on July 2. Although the United States purchased the islands 17 years ago, the official currency has remained in terms of the 100-bit franc circulated by the National Bank of the Danish West Indies, whose right of issue was recognized in the purchase convention with Denmark. It is the first conversion of currency to occur anywhere under the dominion of the United States in at least 35 years and it will adjust the anomalous position of the dollar. (New York Times.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 12--Livestock at Chicago: Closing Quotations: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.25; cows good \$3.50-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.60-4.95; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.90; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.50-3.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.25-8.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.00-7/8-1.03-7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 97¢-\$1.01; No. 2 Hd.Wr. \*K.C. 92-93 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 96-97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 95-95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 92-94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 75¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70-3/8-73-3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 60-61¢; St.Louis 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 42-7/8-43-7/8¢; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45¢; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-95¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.87-1.92.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina stock \$1.50-\$2 in a few cities. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes brought \$2-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; \$1.50 f.o.b. Phoenix, Ariz. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, 75¢-\$1.40 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets; 60¢-80¢ f.o.b. Macon. California Yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. Florida, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average ranged \$325-\$430 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; 26-30 pounds \$125-\$150 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 20 points to 12.60¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.22¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 12.78¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 12.77¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-15 cents; S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18-21 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 16 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 11

Section 1

July 14, 1934

**COULEE DAM** A contract for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and power plant in the Columbia Basin of Washington State, at a cost of \$29,339,301, was awarded yesterday by Secretary Ickes. The dam will be 335 feet high and 3,400 feet long. It is the most important project to be undertaken by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior since Boulder Dam on the Colorado River was begun in 1931. The necessary funds were allotted by the PWA. Boulder Dam is to be 730 feet high but only 1,180 feet long. Secretary Ickes said that the purpose of the Grand Coulee Dam was to develop power only. (New York Times.)

**FREIGHT RATES** Higher freight rates to raise \$359,000,000 a year additional revenue will be asked by American railroads, it was indicated at Atlantic City yesterday, in a formal statement issued at the close of a special meeting of the Association of Railway Executives. A 10 percent increase of freight charges would net approximately \$300,000,000, a spokesman declared. (Baltimore Sun.)

**CANADIAN WHEAT** A determined drive against further adherence to the world wheat agreement which has begun in the Canadian Prairie Provinces makes the possibility of its continuance next year extremely remote, says an Ottawa dispatch to the New York Times. Canada will live up to it this year because Premier Bennett said so in emphatic terms. As regards next year, however, the government officially claims the right to export 75,000,000 bushels more than have been allotted Canada under the strict reading of the world agreement, and the Canadian West apparently would like to see all restrictions removed.

**POTATO FUTURES** A futures market for potatoes is to be established on the New York City Produce Exchange in September, with delivery months ranging from September to May, Samuel Knighton, president of the exchange, announced yesterday. A futures market for potatoes from Idaho is conducted on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, but there are no such facilities for hedging dealings in those from Maine, New Jersey and Long Island. (Press.)

**SAVINGS DEPOSITS** Deposits in mutual savings banks in New York State rose \$16,920,680 in the second quarter of this year to \$5,127,569,- 834 on June 30, the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York announced yesterday. The rise for the first half of the year was \$41,000,000. During the last quarter the number of depositors increased 48,577 to 5,840,780, making a gain of 116,000 for the first half of the year. (Press.)

## Section 2

German Highways "German highway administration, formerly divided between 26 state and county and 500 independent township highway departments, has been centralized," says Bruno Wehner, author of "Germany Begins Construction of Express Highway System" in Engineering News-Record (July 5). "Failure largely of these decentralized authorities to cooperate had prevented any real development of a highway system capable of meeting modern traffic needs. To correct this condition, centralization of administration was enacted by the law of March 26, 1934, which provides a chief engineer for all German roads, to whom the state and county highway departments are subordinated. The new law divides all roads into four classes; (1) express highways, (2) federal highways, (3) state highways, and (4) secondary roads. The construction and maintenance of the express highways (autobahnen) are delegated to a special company, called Reichautobahnen, which is legislated by its own law and financed by government bonds. These bonds are amortized by a toll paid for the privilege of using the highways, and justified by the savings to the motorist in oil, gasoline, tires and repairs. The cost of the federal highways is financed by the Reich and those of the secondary roads by the counties..."

Quick-Frozen Cheese "Quick-frozen cheese may rehabilitate the Swiss cheese industry in the light of experiments being conducted at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture," reports Ice and Refrigeration (July). "Swiss cheese makers, heavily concentrated around New Glarus, Wisconsin, a village established years ago with the aid of funds from the Swiss Government, say the new method may place them on a parity with manufacturers of processed cheese...Prof. W. V. Price has conducted experiments which indicate low temperatures not only preserve the quality of natural Swiss cheese and delay spoilage due to mold growth, but also prevent loss of fat. Swiss cheese must be made in 200-pound wheels to properly develop its 'crys' and to gain its characteristic flavor, but under the Price freezing process it may be later cut into small sizes and frozen. Professor Price cut the cheese into 1/2-pound pieces, wrapped them in metal foil and placed them in a cabinet 10 degrees below zero. The frozen blocks were packed in cartons and held at low temperatures for a time sufficient to send them to market."

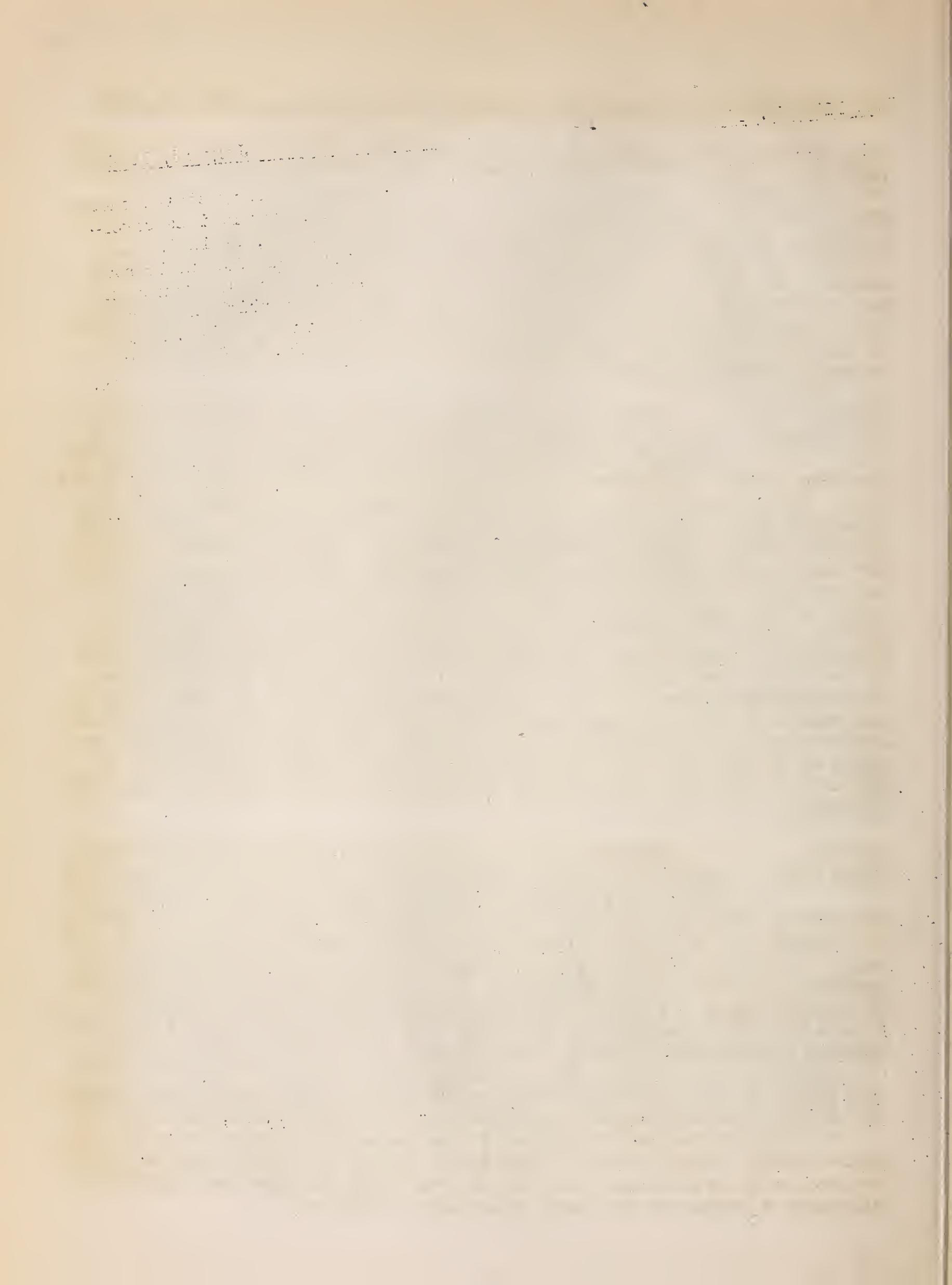
Gasoline and Motor Taxes "Little attention has been paid to the Hayden-Cartwright law, designed to check a diversion of gasoline and motor-vehicle taxes that has caused much complaint among those who think that they should be devoted to the purposes for which they are imposed," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun (July 9). The bill was signed by the President and goes into effect June 30, 1935. Declaring that 'it is unfair and unjust to tax motor-vehicle transportation unless the proceeds of such taxation are applied to the construction, improvement or maintenance of highways,' the law seeks to compel cessation of diversion of these taxes by a penalty. It provides for withdrawal of federal aid for roads to states that use less of their motor-vehicle revenues on roads than

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their laws now direct shall go to such purposes. Since in many states these taxes have been diverted without regard to the statutory regulations covering their adoption, the new rule means that violation of it, beginning a year hence, will deprive the offending states of federal aid for their road programs. It is estimated that approximately \$100,000,000 of the taxes in question are annually being diverted from the purposes for which they are levied. The intent of Congress in allocating federal funds to the states was to encourage construction of good roads, and in the Hayden-Cartwright act the Federal Government takes the position that it may reduce the largess if the states show they have lost interest in the matter by steadily decreasing their own appropriations."

**Highway Maintenance** "Paved trunk highways, carrying the heaviest traffic, require the smallest maintenance expenditure, according to Minnesota State Highway Department figures," says the American City (July). "Maintenance of concrete slabs in 1931 averaged \$97.61 per mile. This included crack filling, lifting sags with a mid-jack, and replacing broken spots in the older pavements. Adding shoulder repair, snow removal, mowing, repair of ditches and culverts, signs, and miscellaneous, the total expenditure averaged \$249.36 per mile. The paved routes carried an average of 2,309 vehicles per day. Gravel roads, with less than one-third as much traffic, cost more to maintain. The average cost of maintaining 2,948 miles of untreated gravel road was \$339.00 per mile for all items except regraveling. The maintenance division regraveled 1,601 miles at an average cost of \$256.00 per mile. The more heavily traveled gravel roads were bituminous treated. The average cost per mile of 1,589 miles of new treatment or retreatment was \$1,069. There were 291 miles of bituminous gravel on which retreatment was not required. These showed an average expense of \$176.00 per mile for maintenance of the roadway, and a total of \$380.60 per mile with snow removal, roadside maintenance and all other items included."

**Pay-Off Under FDIC** "Checks have been mailed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to depositors in the closed Fon du Lac State Bank of East Peoria, Illinois," says an editorial in the New York Times (July 5). "This was the first application to be made, anywhere in the country, of the Federal guarantee plan which went into effect six months ago. The Fond du Lac bank was an insured institution...The guarantee plan combines provision for reorganization or for liquidation with the insurance of deposits up to a maximum originally set at \$2,500, but now increased (since July 1) to \$5,000. In principle, and on the ground that it may encourage irresponsible banking, there is much to be said against any plan for guarantee of deposits. But in practice the so-called 'temporary' plan now in effect has met with approval on the part of many conservative bankers, who believe that its present liabilities are not dangerously large and that it has helped to restore confidence in the banking structure shaken by last year's panic. Only 2 insured banks failed during the first 6 months of 1934 compared with an average of no less than 447 bank failures annually during the first 6 months of the decade from 1923 to 1932..."



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 12

Section 1

July 16, 1934

**WHEAT** "The excited rise in the price of United States wheat  
**COMMENT** following the sensational government crop report has naturally aroused great interest in London because of the key position that wheat occupies," says Lewis L. Nettleton in a wireless to the New York Times. "The principal question propounded is how this shortage will affect world supplies and prices. The United States as an exporter of wheat is not now of first-class importance in the world market, while the reduction in the current United States crop will be no means absorb the whole of present stocks. It is therefore regarded as distinctly extravagant to estimate that by next June the United States will be importing wheat..."

**POWER POLICY COMMITTEE** Cheaper electricity for every consumer--particularly for farmers--was promised last night by President Roosevelt through an announcement from the White House of the establishment of a National Power Policy Committee. Regulation of electric current in interstate commerce and equalization of rates of the big power companies also were forecast by the President in a letter to Secretary Ickes, who becomes chairman of the new committee in his capacity as Public Works Administrator. (Press.)

**MEAT CANNING** The Federal Government was disclosed yesterday as planning to take a direct hand in the meat-canning business as a relief measure, according to a copyright report by the Associated Press. The plan contemplates use of Federal funds to assist States and counties to set up meat-canning plants over the country--with suggestions also for plants to can vegetables, fruit and fish. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant Federal relief administrator, has outlined the program in a mimeographed booklet. Its distribution to State emergency relief administrators already has begun.

**LUMBER PRICES** The NRA will announce today approval of an order fixing lower minimum prices for the lumber industry. This action will be taken under the "emergency" clause in the lumber code authorizing the administrator to approve such action when in his opinion it is necessary. The reduction will be, it was said last night, between 8 and 10 percent under the rates now operative under the code. This action is expected to remove much of the doubt now operating to the disadvantage of the industry because of unofficial information that prices were to be lowered, the result being a hesitancy on the part of dealers to place orders until definite rates were fixed. (New York Times.)

**CHINESE WHEAT** Hwaiking, China, in the midst of the great central plain which constitutes the nation's granary, is surrounded by death and suffering over a wide area as a result of the worst heat wave within memory, says a dispatch to the Associated Press. Crops are burning up, which means more deaths from famine next winter. Locusts are destroying what the sun has left of crops in many places.

## Section 2

Anchoring a Sand Dune "A great deal of trouble had been experienced for many years with the eroding antics of Old Bald Head Mountain, a 300-foot high sand dune near Saugatuck, Michigan," says American City (July). The constantly shifting winds tended to erode the wide areas of the dune, and the sands were gradually encroaching on the channel of the Kalamazoo River as well as threatening to destroy cottages at the base of the dune. Several years ago a large number of trees such as black locust, honey locust, white, Norway, jack and pitch pines were planted. To aid in holding the sand in place, several carloads of brush were hauled up the sides of the dune by cable and spread between the seedling trees. A high percentage of the trees have survived, natural wood growth has sprung up, and the dune is now under control..."

Spraying Experiments The Gardeners' Chronicle (June 23) says: "At a meeting of the governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College,

Principal Patterson made a statement regarding a proposed trial of bracken spraying by an autogiro machine which was being specially constructed for the purpose at a cost of 200 pounds. He anticipated that it would be possible to spray an acre per minute at a cost estimated at nine-pence per acre for the acid, and it was proposed that the initial area to be treated would be on the side of Loch Lomond. They were at the same time trying a bracken-cutting machine. Principal Patterson said he did not think there was any risk of the acid affecting animals or birds, but it would be wise to drive the sheep from the hills before the operation."

Farm Labor Survey

A broad survey, unique in the history of this government, will be launched to determine labor conditions throughout agriculture, Secretary Perkins said recently. The proposed survey will be inaugurated within six months by joint action of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, she explained. The Labor Secretary stated that a vast field of labor in agricultural activity has remained unexplored by the government and as a result federal officials lack adequate information on farm working conditions. Previous attempts to determine standards of living and labor facts among agricultural employees have been limited to special studies such as those recently conducted for workers in the beet sugar and the Florida orange industries. The proposed survey would be launched under a broad policy to determine the significance of various factors relating to the living conditions of farm workers as they tie in with other broad questions in the entire American labor picture, Miss Perkins revealed. (Wall Street Journal, July 11.)

Industrial Trends

"In its current review of business the Federal Reserve Board states that employment has recently improved 'at manufacturing establishments producing durable goods,'" says an editorial in the New York Times (July 3). "This is particularly interesting, because it is generally agreed that the chief problem of recovery now centers in the durable, or 'heavy', industries—that is, the building trades

and those producing such goods as steel, cement, lumber, machinery, etc. The other main division of industry, engaged in the manufacture of lighter articles for more or less immediate consumption, has already shown a large gain. Production of food products--essentially a consumers' goods industry--was only 2 percent below 'normal' in May, measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index of the 1923-1925 average; production of textiles was only 11 percent below the same average; and that of tobacco products was 28 percent above. In sharp contrast to the record of such industries, cement production was 43 percent below the mark for 1923-1925 and construction contracts were 74 percent below. These figures indicate clearly how much lost ground the 'heavy' industries must recover before they can give employment and purchasing power to their full quota of wage earners. Nevertheless, these industries, while far behind, have recently been gaining at a more rapid rate than those engaged in the production of consumers' goods..."

Newsprint Industry     "...Establishment of paper mills in the South, near the source of supply, will not materially affect the paper mills of our Northern States, for they can secure slash pine for their mills from the South, instead of importing raw supplies from Canada," says an editorial in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (June 26). "...Northern mills will simply have to adjust themselves to one of the changing conditions that are continually occurring in our industrial structures." (Intelligence Bulletin 236.)

Foot-and-Mouth Disease     Nature (London) for June 30 says: "Some interesting information was given by the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons, when Sir Arnold Wilson...asked whether the Food-and-Mouth Disease Research Committee had considered the possible connexion between the quality of the food of cattle and the incidence of this disease; and whether the committee is dealing with the question of the prevention of foot-and-mouth disease by a combination of high-quality food and improved hygiene. Mr. Elliot stated that the committee has advised that there is 'no evidence to show that diet or hygiene, or a combination of both, have any influence on the spread of foot-and-mouth disease. Clinical observations and experimental work carried out by the committee have in fact shown that animals in very good condition may contract the disease in a more severe form than animals in poor condition.'...Mr. Elliot stated that the importation into Great Britain from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists of hay and straw for use as fodder or litter for animals is prohibited, and imported straw used for packing merchandise has to be destroyed after use; there does not appear to be justification for further prohibition of the importation of this material."

Chicken Feathers     Chicken feathers may come into the market disguised as fountain pens, buttons, and various novelties now made from other plastic materials. Work in the chemical engineering department of Iowa State College has shown that these feathers may dissolve in caustic soda and then be thrown out of solution in a new form by acids. This new material may be molded to any shape and hardened by formaldehyde. (Science Service, July 2.)

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 13--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.25; cows good \$3.50-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.75-5.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.05; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$7.00-7.65.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.04 1/8-1.07 1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. \$1.02-1.06; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 92-92 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St.Louis 94-95 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 92-95 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ -73 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ -62 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St.Louis 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 60 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ -44 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-95 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. \$1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.91 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.50-\$2.35 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.50-f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. North Carolina stock \$1.50-\$2.25 in a few cities. California Yellow onions brought \$1.15-1.50 per 50-pound sack in the Middle West; Yellow Bermudas \$1.60 in New York City. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, brought \$315-\$380 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; 26-28 pounds \$150 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, ranged 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets; 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes brought \$1.75-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers;

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-15 cents; S.Daisies, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ -14 cents; Y.Americas, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 cents; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 cents; Firsts, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 26 points to 12.86 $\frac{1}{2}$  per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.34 $\frac{1}{2}$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 13.06 $\frac{1}{2}$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 13.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 13

Section 1

July 17, 1934

BRITISH  
WHEAT AID

Further information on how the British Government's domestic wheat subsidy is working was furnished the House of Commons yesterday when a government spokesman revealed payments aggregating about \$22,500,000 were made from the wheat fund to 76,500 registered growers in the crop year ended July 31 last. Advance payments made for the present crop year ending July 31 already amount to \$20,500,000 and include nearly 84,000 growers, it was added. These payments are on account of the "deficiency" payments available to registered growers to bring their returns up to the guaranteed minimum. (A.P.)

U.S.-CUBAN  
TRADE

The advantages that American agriculture might gain through the commercial treaty with Cuba now under negotiations were discussed at a conference yesterday between Secretary Wallace and Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State. The conversation was said to have hinged largely upon possible increased exports to Cuba of American lard and other pork products as a quid pro quo for an increase in the tariff differential in imports from that country, especially of sugar. The Cuban market for American lard from 1923 to 1932 averaged about \$11,000,000. The value of this export was reduced by 1933 to \$800,000, a loss equivalent to the output in corn from about 1,000,000 acres of land. (New York Times.)

FRENCH  
WHEAT

The price of wheat officially dropped below \$2 a bushel yesterday for the first time in more than a year in France, according to a Paris dispatch to the Associated Press. A new fixed price of 108 francs per quintal (\$1.95 a bushel) was published Saturday in the Official Journal. The new price is the result of a recent law increasing farm aid. There was widespread complaint that the old price of 115 francs a quintal was not being observed.

GERMAN  
TRADE

"The critical condition of Germany's national economy and the German mark were revealed anew yesterday by the publication of the foreign-trade balance for June," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "Despite the new policy of restricted imports and compulsory exports the trade balance still showed a deficit of 38,000,000 marks. The total deficit for the first half of this year is 216,000,000 marks, which compares with a surplus of 291,-000,000 marks for the same period of last year..."

NEW WHEAT  
CONFERENCE

In an effort to salvage something from the now abandoned 1933-34 wheat export agreement, the International Wheat Advisory Commission yesterday announced a conference will begin in London on August 15 to consider export quotas and production limitation during the coming year. Argentine participation is assured in the new conference. (A.P.)

## Section 2

International Science      *Nature* (London) for June 30, says editorially: "...International cooperation in science, it may be granted, is generally accepted by scientific workers, but it is by no means certain that the fact is equally appreciated by those who are politically in control of world affairs. The question must often have arisen, therefore, whether or not a clear and formal declaration should be made by a responsible body of the principles of cooperation between men of all nations which have proved so fruitful for the progress of science. Clearly, such a declaration would have to come from a body as widely representative as possible of scientific thought. There is not at the present time any scientific organization which includes all nations of the world, but to the International Council of Scientific Unions, which is meeting in July in Brussels, some 40 countries have already adhered, and others can join it at their own desire. Moreover, the Unions related to it work through about 130 national committees in the various countries, which have adhered to one or more of these Unions in order to promote international cooperation in their particular fields of science. Here, then, is a large and active international organization which might with advantage discuss at its forthcoming meeting this problem on wider lines; and in fact, the Royal Academy of Sciences in Holland has notified its wish as a member of the International Council to bring this question to the notice of the general assembly. A resolution has been circulated to the countries and the Unions which are members of the Council in which, after expressing the conviction that ultimately a way will be found leading to a more harmonious structure of the world, stress is laid upon the importance of maintaining international cooperation in the domain of science in all circumstances..."

Patenting Discoveries      The patenting by members of Harvard University of discoveries or inventions bearing on matters of health and therapeutics is undesirable, the various faculties of the university have voted, and therefore, the Harvard Corporation has issued the following statement: "In the opinion of the faculties of medicine, public health, engineering, and arts and sciences, the patenting by members of the university of discoveries or inventions bearing on matters of health and therapeutics is undesirable. The president and fellows of Harvard College, therefore, have adopted the rule that no patents primarily concerned with therapeutics or public health may be taken out by any member of the university, except with the consent of the president and fellows, nor will such patents be taken out by the university itself unless they be dedicated to the public. The president and fellows will provide legal advice to anyone who desires steps to be taken to prevent the patenting by others of his discoveries or inventions." (Harvard Alumni Bulletin, June 22.)

Soviet Trade      "Although 7 months have passed since the United States recognized the Soviet Union, trade between the two countries, so far from increasing, has diminished almost to the vanishing point," says Walter Duranty in a Moscow report to the New York Times (July 12). "The Soviet Union today is not buying \$1,000,000 worth of American goods monthly, which compares with the pre-recognition peak of \$10,000,000 worth..."

Expansion  
of Credit

Expansion of credit today depends more upon business men than bankers, Francis M. Law, president of the American Bankers Association, said recently in a broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company network. "Every sound business in the country can get what money it needs," he declared. "Not in my time have good borrowers been so warmly welcomed at banks as they are today. Never before has there been such competition for good loans, nor has the interest rate been so low." Mr. Law pointed out that banks need loans for revenue, and said that the number of good credit risks is increasing. He warned, however, that the country has been "very ill" and must be "careful about overeating". As soon as business men get over their disinclination to borrow bank credits will increase, Mr. Law predicted. This will happen when they begin to see profits ahead, he said. The second requisite to putting money to work by credit expansion lies in a burial of fear and a rejuvenation of confidence in business men to the point where they will "dare to think and plan ahead". (Press.)

Drought  
Relief

The first phase of the \$12,500,000 drought relief program of the Civilian Conservation Corps came with announcement recently of plans to buy 2,000 trucks and \$5,473,728.25 worth of clothes and equipment for the 50,000 men to be enrolled in the area. Officials indicated they expected the trucks to cost about \$1,500,000. They will be purchased through the War, Interior and Agriculture Departments. More than 170 new CCC camps will be located in Arizona, California, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming. (Press.)

Milk as Source  
of Vitamin D

Feeding a baby milk to which vitamin D has been added may be a good way to give him this important, rickets-preventing vitamin, but such milk cannot at present be relied upon as sole source of the vitamin. This opinion was expressed by baby specialists and nutrition experts at the meeting of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions and the Certified Milk Producers Association of America. The reasons for this warning about vitamin D milk were brought out by Dr. Julius H. Hess, University of Illinois. In the first place, the amount of vitamin D in a quart of milk varies under present methods of manufacture and cannot be known definitely for any given quart, partly because testing for vitamin D in milk is so expensive that even large dairies can only afford to do it once a month and because there are no uniform and satisfactory standards for vitamin D as yet available. (Science Service, June 13.)

## Meat Animals

About \$1,640,000,000 was added to the market value of cattle, hogs and sheep on American farms during the first 6 months of 1934, figures compiled by the Institute of American Meat Packers show. The value of cattle was enhanced by \$1,394,000,000, hogs, \$174,000,-000, and sheep, \$72,000,000. These figures, it was said, do not include hog processing taxes of about \$107,000,000 which were incurred by the packing industry during the period. (A.P.)

July 17, 1934

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.00; cows good \$3.50-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.00; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.50.

Grain; No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.05 5/8-1.08 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 1.04-1.08; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 97-97 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Chi. \$1.01-\$1.02; St.Louis \$1.01; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -97 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\phi$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 79 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71-74 $\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\phi$ ; St.Louis 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -63 $\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 62-62 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 43 7/8-44 7/8 $\phi$ ; K.C. 46-47 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Chi. 45-46 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; St.Louis 46 $\phi$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 93-95 $\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-2.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-1.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, sold at 60 $\phi$ -1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets; 60 $\phi$ -90 $\phi$  f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Belles 95 $\phi$ -\$1 in New York City. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes ranged \$1.50-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average brought \$240-\$465 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; \$100-\$150 f.o.b. Macon. New Jersey yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. East Shore Virginia stock 93 $\phi$ -\$1.40.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14-15 cents; S.Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents; Y.Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19-22 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points to 12.96 $\phi$  per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 10.58 $\phi$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 13.15 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 13.14 $\phi$ . (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LIV, No. 14

Section 1

July 18, 1934

**GERMAN GRAIN CONTROL** Details of the system of coercive grain deliveries of fixed quantities which is to be applied to German farmers on the Soviet model are revealed in a decree that became effective Monday, according to a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. The decree also establishes uniform control over bread and flour and flour mills and bakeries and a complicated system of administrative supervision and rationing. The grain deliveries are provisionally fixed for a 3-month test. Up to October 31 every German grain grower sowing more than 12 acres must deliver a quantity of rye, equivalent to 30 percent of his crop of 1933 and a quantity of wheat equal to 25 percent of the 1933 crop. No indication is given as to what the permanent regulations to follow in November may be like. Grain growers, millers and bakers are organized in 19 "general unions" and put under the control of the Minister of Agriculture.

**CHILEAN NITRATE**

Nitrate interests in Chile attach great importance to the agreement reached in Paris among Chilean nitrate producers and European producers of synthetic nitrogenous fertilizers to form a world cartel to avoid price wars, says a Santiago cable to the New York Times. Reports from northern ports announce greatly increased exports to Europe with record shipments of more than 125,000 tons in the past six days. The settlement of competitive difficulties for a year is expected to clear the way for expansion of Chile's sales abroad. A commercial agreement between Chile and the Soviet Government is expected. It is planned to exchange Chilean nitrate, copper, hides and wool for Russian oil and electric lamps and other manufactures.

**NEW YORK MILK**

Charles H. Baldwin, New York State Agriculture Commissioner, charged the New York City administration of Mayor LaGuardia last night with evading State Milk Control Division orders through the sale of loose milk at city welfare stations to anyone instead of relief recipients as specified, says an Albany report to the Associated Press. The control division's order allowing the sale of loose milk to New York welfare recipients directed the price to be set at 8 cents a quart. Milk is delivered in bottles in the city at 13 cents and the sale at stores is slightly less than this price.

**NEW PAPER PROCESS**

Improved high-speed methods in the grinding of wood pulp were outlined yesterday by Dr. H. Wyatt Johnson to some 70 technical representatives of the pulp and paper industry, meeting yesterday at Montreal in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Institute at McGill University. Practical demonstration was given through the use of the model equipment in the basement of the institute. (Canadian Press.)

July 18, 1934

## Section 2

Data on British Civil Service Working with President Roosevelt's full approval, a semi-official American committee has been holding hearings at the U.S. Embassy in London to collect information on the British Civil Service. The committee consists of Luther Gulick of New York, president; L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota, Professor Charles Merriam of the University of Chicago and Louis Brownlow of Chicago. Among the prominent British civil servants who have been giving information are Sir Henry Bunbury, Controller of the Postoffice and I. G. Gibbon, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Health. The committee will devote special attention to the British method of staffing governmental departments. (New York Times, July 13.)

Irrigation Measures in U.S.S.R. "Steps taken on their own initiative by a group of collective farm workers in the Volga (U.S.S.R.) district to end the menace of drought, which all through recorded history has visited famine and death on this region of rich black soil, recently received the official commendation of government and party leaders," says Harold Denny in a Moscow report to the New York Times. "These workers, without waiting for the government to begin the great irrigation project which it has already planned but for which it cannot now allocate the funds and labor, set about digging their own ditches and installing 37 dams, large and small, on rivers and rivulets that flow into the Volga. They provided sufficient regular moisture for 3,000 acres during the rainless days of April and the first half of May, which did much damage to winter wheat shoots... Next year they expect to extend the irrigation system to 12,000 more acres and, in the next three or four years, to more than 50,000 acres. They are using engineers of superannuated tractors to pump water..."

Farm Machinery "...Reports to the Farm Equipment Institute of companies having an investment of more than \$5,000,000 indicate increases in sales for January and February approximating 150 percent and in collections of almost 100 percent," says The Index (July). "Moreover, annual reports of the farm equipment manufacturers reflect a new note of optimism... On the basis of sales in the first quarter, it has been estimated that total business of farm equipment manufacturers, in 1934, may amount to a 50 percent increase over 1933, as a direct reflection of the increase in the cash income of American agriculture, as reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, of more than 39 percent for the year ending May 1, 1934, as compared with the previous year. The effects on the agricultural implement industry of the policy of withdrawing farm land from production cannot yet be ascertained. The general application of the principle of land retirement together with increased efficiency might result in a net reduction in the use of farm machinery, but it is believed that substantial land retirement is passing with the reduction of the huge surpluses built up during the past decade. It seems inevitable, however, that submarginal producers, using what might be termed submarginal methods of production, must gradually be displaced by farmers who are taking advantage of the most efficient farm machinery and methods..."

Foreign  
Trade

Max Winkler, writing in The Annals (July) on "The Future of International Investments", says: "...Despite the views expressed in many quarters to the contrary, the importance of foreign trade to the welfare of any nation is indisputable. Foreign trade, more than any other factor or combination of factors, accurately reflects the true state of affairs. Expansion invariably synchronizes with prosperous times, while contraction is synonymous with depression. While it is perhaps true that statistically our foreign trade represents less than 10 percent of our entire economic activity, it should be remembered that it is often difficult if not impossible to draw a line of demarcation, that is, to tell with precision where domestic activities cease and where foreign business commences. It is also true that an increase in foreign commerce depends upon our customers' willingness and ability to buy. Without credit they can buy only with gold; but we have attracted to our shores the yellow metal, which now reposes safely in our vaults, where it does no one any good. The restoration of foreign trade has been and will continue to be unattainable unless the creditor nations are willing to aid their neighbors—in our case, obviously, the 20 republics of the Western Hemisphere. In other words, there must be reestablished the free flow of credit from places where it is in abundance to such places as can advantageously use it. The instrumentalities to accomplish this exist in every creditor nation..."

Vitamin  
Standards

In an article on "Vitamin Standards" in Food Manufacture (London) for July, the author, A. L. Bacharach, says: "In June, 1931, the Permanent Commission on Biological Standardization, which is a constituent part of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, met in London to consider the fixing of permanent or provisional international standards for various substances that could only be assayed by biological tests. Of these substances, the ones to be considered here are of interest alike to food technologists and pharmaceutical chemists, for the vitamins occupy a borderline position between essential food constituents and pharmacological entities. At the time of the issue of the Permanent Commission's last report, published in October 1931, it was generally understood that all the recommendations were of a provisional nature and would be subject to review in two or three years time. Three years have elapsed and the commission has met again in London. The occasion seems, therefore, opportune for a general examination of the principles upon which international standards are based, and for a consideration of the extent to which the provisional vitamin standards have succeeded and might be made permanent..."

Farm  
Mortgage  
Loans

Last week marked the passing of the \$1,000,000,000 figure in farm mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner since the organization of the Farm Credit Administration, May 27, 1933, Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, announced recently. This money represents more than 400,000 loans to farmer borrowers throughout the country. About 90 percent of these loans was used to refinance existing indebtedness, which has saved many farm homes from foreclosures and tax sales, in addition to reducing the borrowers' annual interest charges on an average of about 20 percent.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.00; cows good \$3.50-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.25; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.85-5.00; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. \$1.04-1.08; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 98-1.00; Chi. \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.04; St.Louis \$1.02 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 97-99 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ -75 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ -64 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 63-64 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ -45 $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 94-96 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.90-1.95.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-2.15 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. North Carolina Cobblers \$1.25-\$2 in a few cities. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. California Yellow onions brought \$1.05-1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. New Jersey stock \$1.25-\$1.40 in the East. California and Arizona Various varieties of cantaloupes ranged \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, sold at \$230-\$280 bulk per car auction sales in New York City; 26-30 pounds \$125-190 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, closed at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel basket in terminal markets; 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -80 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Macon.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 to 15 cents; S.Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents; Y.Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19-22 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 13.02 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 11.51 $\frac{1}{2}$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 13.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 13.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 15

Section 1

July 19, 1934

ARGENTINE  
WHEAT

Argentina's failure to abide by the wheat quota agreement was the result of a force majeure--a larger crop than was expected--according to a long statement by Minister of Agriculture Luis Duhau published yesterday, explaining the government's position. He stated Argentina's right to export all of its wheat surplus during the first year of the gentlemen's agreement finally had been recognized by other exporting countries, especially the United States. She would stand by this right, "while obtaining for next year a quota which shall contemplate the situation in which Argentina has been placed" by the delay in negotiations during sowing time. (New York Times.)

FOOD  
PRICES

Retail food prices over the country have reached the highest level since early in 1932, the Labor Department said yesterday. The current index, based on the 1913 average of 100, is 109.6, compared with 109.1 on June 19 and 108.2 on May 28. Compared with July 15 last year, the price increase has been 4.5 percent, and with July 15, 1932, the gain has been 8.5 percent. Washington food prices showed a slight increase over the average for the nation, the rise being six-tenths of 1 percent, or one-tenth of 1 percent over the general rise. (Press.)

MAINE  
APPLES

A reduction of 72 percent in the Maine apple crop, as compared with last year, was estimated yesterday by the State Department of Agriculture. The department's forecast placed this year's probable crop at 530,000 bushels, 68 percent below the average for the past five years. Last winter's frigidity was responsible for the decrease. Bruised and dead trees, mostly of the Baldwin variety, line the apple belt. (A.P.)

GOVERNMENT  
NURSERIES

The most important problem that faces nurserymen is that of government competition, according to a report read yesterday at the second day's session of the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at New York. The committee on State and Federal nurseries, discussing the \$630,000 PWA allotment for the establishment of government nurseries, asserted that if the present policy is not interfered with there will be little to fear from the competition of these nurseries. R. P. White, specialist in ornamentals, New Jersey Experiment Station, said present methods of combating the elm disease in the United States "hold promise of success". (Press)

VIRGIN  
ISLANDS

Two additional allotments to improve social and health conditions in the Virgin Islands were announced yesterday by Secretary Ickes as PWA administrator. A total of \$15,300 was allotted for repairs to three correctional institutions, and \$109,200 for reclamation of swamp areas on St. Croix regarded as breeding grounds for malarial mosquitoes. (Press.)

## Section 2

Insecticide Standards

The Industrial Chemist (London) for June says: "The publication in the June issue of its Journal by the Ministry of Agriculture, in conjunction with the representative body of manufacturers, of specifications for a number of standard insecticides and fungicides, marks an important step forward in the standardization of these products. A bill was drafted as early as 1921 to permit the sale of insecticides only under a guarantee of composition, on the lines actually adopted later in the case of the fertilisers and feeding stuffs act, but was not proceeded with owing to the economy wave of that period... The present list of materials contains two notable additions of the copper fungicides generally known as Bordeaux and Burgundy mixtures, and now covers most of the products sold under standard names, as distinct from proprietary articles. The manufacturers concerned are to be congratulated on the high standard of quality called for by the specifications. These contain numerous points of interest, particularly the statements in the case of products such as lime sulphur solution, whose action or constitution is not yet fully understood, that chemical analysis alone may not be a complete guide to efficiency..."

Federal Credit Issue

A new issue of \$35,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 1 1/2 percent debentures dated July 16 and due in three and six months was offered this month by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent. The coupon rate is the lowest ever borne by debentures of the system, the previous record being 2 percent, established in March. Subsequent monthly flotations have carried the 2 percent rate. The system has paid as high as 5 1/2 percent. As usual, the new debentures will be priced on application. Mr. Dunn has reported them heavily oversubscribed. Of the proceeds of the new issue, approximately \$30,000,000 will be used for refunding. The balance will be new money. In its statement of condition, as of June 30, the system showed total assets of \$274,531,904. Debentures amounting to \$182,610,000 were then outstanding. (Press.)

International Economy

Dr. Wallace McClure of the State Department declared in an address recently before the Institute of International Relations at Vanderbilt University that the breakdown of international economy, which had caused "incalculable waste and misery since 1929," had been caused by a lack of economic justice. Quoting a financial review, he continued: "The figures of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for about 500 corporations show an increase of net profits of from \$2,480,000,000 in 1926 to \$3,347,000,000 in 1929, while the net profits of corporations in general in the United States increased from \$6,640,000,-000 in 1923 to \$9,130,000,000 in 1929". Real wages did not rise materially if at all after 1923 despite continued increases in productivity. The foregoing terse statements from an authoritative review tell graphically the chief cause of the crisis; they also point to the remedy. But the question is not solely one of social justice in the distribution of the product of labor. It is likewise one of obtaining the full fruits of labor for just

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distribution. "While the failure of justice, both national and international, lies at the very root of the world's economic difficulties, it is also true that the long prevailing and recently intensified and all but universal policy of stifling the world's international trade, prevents the natural ordering of productive processes according to the principle of the greatest return for human effort." (New York Times.)

Farm Relief            R. L. Duffus, writing in Today (July 14) on "Keeping the Farmer Out of the Poorhouse," says: "...In the long run, it may turn out that the methods by which the AAA has done its work are of far more importance than the tangible results achieved in the first year or two of operation. Heretofore, as Secretary Wallace has said, 'the efforts of farmers to band together to control the amount of their product sent to market have nearly always been brought to nothing. Almost always, under such circumstances, there has been a non-cooperating minority which, refusing to go along with the rest, has stayed on the outside and tried to benefit from the sacrifices the majority has made. Inevitably, in this situation, those who cooperated found that the non-cooperators, sharing in the gains and paying none of the costs, were taking advantage of them. Naturally, the cooperators became discontented and began to break away themselves. Soon the whole plan broke down.' The AAA benefit plan cannot break down in this way unless prices are forced so high that they more than counterbalance the benefit payments, and even this possibility can be insured against by an option scheme similar to that employed in the cotton contracts. Cooperation is really forced upon the farmer, not so much by governmental pressure as by his own interests..."

"Unfavorable"        William S. Culbertson, author of "Wandering Between Two Trade Balances Worlds" in The Annals (July), says: "I wish to advocate an unfavorable balance of trade. If we are to have real recovery, policy must be so shaped that the tendency which is already evident in our national economic life will be advanced, namely, the tendency toward an excess of commodity imports over commodity exports. In almost every year since the seventies, we have had in this country what is known as a favorable balance of trade. In other words, we have exported more commodities than we have imported. The conception of a favorable balance of trade, inherited from the old mercantile school, has become a tradition. It is woven into the very fabric of our political thought. It was a natural and wholesome condition during a period when we were developing economically within the limits of our political frontiers. But during and after the war we suddenly expanded economically beyond those political frontiers. Our economic frontiers extended far out to sea and into foreign countries. However, we still continued to cling to the conception of the favorable balance of trade, believing that in some way it is associated with national prosperity... National abundance will come not from sharing the work meagerly forced from a restricted, suppressed economic regime, but rather from an expanding creative order functioning on a world scale; that is, not within our political borders but within our economic frontiers."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.00; cows good \$3.25-5.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-\$7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.75-6.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.90; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.75-7.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. \$1.04 1/8-1.08 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 99-1.00; Chi. \$1.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis \$1.03; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 97-98 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81 $\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ -75 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; St.Louis 63 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -64 $\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; K.C. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -48 $\phi$ ; Chi. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 94-96 $\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.88-1.93.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-2.10 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.45-1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. California Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1.05-1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. New Jersey stock \$1.15-1.35 in a few cities. Georgia all sizes, Hiley peaches, ranged 50 $\phi$ -1.40 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in city markets; 60 $\phi$ -75 $\phi$  f.o.b. Macon. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloupes brought \$1.25-2.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, sold at \$220-250 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; 24-28 pounds, 75 $\phi$ -\$150 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents; Y.Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Jrner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19-22 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points to 13.05 $\phi$  per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 11.09 $\phi$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 13.25 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 13.21 $\phi$ . (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 16

Section 1

July 20, 1934

STRIKES AND PAYROLLS

Strikes, combined with seasonal declines, cost wage earners throughout the country 119,000 jobs and \$5,000,000 from pay envelopes during June, Secretary of Labor Perkins announced last night. It was the first check in the upward swing of manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries' employment and payrolls during the year. Labor Department records show that normally the seasonal declines have caused June indices to slip under those of May during eight of the last fifteen years. However, Miss Perkins pointed out that besides these factors, "the long-shoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast affected operation in a number of establishments in this section and sporadic labor disturbances in other localities." (Press.)

LONDON GRAIN EXCHANGE

Sir Herbert Robson, head of the London Grain Exchange, turned his guns upon the World Wheat Advisory Commission yesterday, warning it again to drop efforts to fix export quotas and set a minimum world price. The extensive drought, almost general throughout the world, completely upsets all previous calculations and the prospects now are that the demand for wheat will take up the potential supply, he said. Members of the commission, which will resume meetings in London next month, immediately assailed Robson's contentions. They pronounced his statement "the most bullish in years". (A.P.)

HEAT RECORDS

Devastating heat and drought scoured the furnace-like Southwest without a let-up yesterday, says a Kansas City report to the Associated Press. Temperatures surged again at many points far over the century mark in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. New records were established at places in the vast sun-baked, water-famished area, which rapidly is becoming a desert. The weather man held nothing of promise for a good rain or an end to the killing heat. At Parsons, Kansas, the mercury touched 111, the sixth consecutive day of 110-degree weather or higher. Over 105° and the 25th day this summer that the mercury had gone to century heights.

RAILROAD MEETING

Faced with the problem of obtaining additional revenues to meet expenses estimated at \$360,000,000 annually, which were recently imposed, chief traffic executives of the nation's railroads met in Chicago yesterday to discuss means of increasing income. In meeting this situation it was stated that the railroads will not impose horizontal freight rate increases, but will increase charges on articles and commodities which they are not in danger of losing to competitors--highways and waterways. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

## Keeping Banks

## Solvent

Fred C. Kelly, author of "American Again is Going to the Store" in Today (July 14), says: "...I had a long talk in Chicago with 'One Hundred Percent' Nichols. John M. Nichols, president of the First National Bank of Englewood, is a young chap, still in his early forties, and has gained much renown in Chicago and elsewhere, not so much because his bank was in a position to pay off every depositor and even every stockholder, at the time of the banking holidays in 1933, but because of methods he adopted to prove his bank's complete solvency. He ran page advertisements in Englewood newspapers in which he listed every bond or other security held by the bank, the value and nature of all securities held as collateral for loans, as well as the amount of such loans; and all the important facts about every real estate loan. He gave the street number of every piece of real estate on which there was a loan, its valuation, and the amount the bank had lent. Any borrower could look over this list and quickly determine if any other borrower had received preferential treatment--and any depositor could learn if the bank was a safe place for his money. Nichols ran this advertisement with no thought, he said, of its ever being heard of beyond Englewood; but it soon attracted attention all over the United States. He now believes he has accidentally hit on a way to keep banks solvent--by having a law requiring every bank to publish quarterly reports, showing exactly where its money is placed..."

## Analysis by

## Fluorescence

Food Manufacture (London) for July says: "Various mater-

ials when irradiated with specially filtered ultra-violet light show marked fluorescence, and the colour of the fluorescent light is in a very large number of cases characteristic of the particular substance under examination; substitutions or imitations will not as a rule fluoresce in the same way, and adulterants are readily detected by a dilution or change of the colour. Consequently the analytical quartz lamp (mercury vapour) is being increasingly used in industry, manufacturers finding that it is often capable of giving the equivalent of a lengthy analysis, or at least all the information required, in a few seconds. Even in cases where chemical or physical tests are indispensable, the evidence obtained by fluorescence analysis is frequently of value as a supplement to such tests. According to a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian Commercial, apple pulp can be detected in raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, and other jams, and turnip pulp, sucrose, molasses, and glucose can be detected in sugar pulp... Useful data relating to the composition of flour can be obtained by fluorescence analysis, flour from wheat or rye giving a faint blue fluorescence, while that from potato or barley gives none at all... The various fats emit fluorescent light of characteristic colours when subjected to filtered ultra-violet light and butter, margarine, lard, mutton fat, etc., can readily be distinguished; 15 percent of margarine added to butter can be detected by this means... Cheese when freshly prepared shows a yellow fluorescence on irradiation; and this changes to blue as the degree of ripeness increases..."

Uses for Corn By-Products Philip H. Smith, author of "Industrial Corn" in the August *Scientific American*, says: "...There are possibilities that the chemist will find new uses for starch but the future of corn derivatives in industry does not hinge upon remote contingencies. It bases upon a more widespread use of corn sugar or dextrose." The potentialities of this market have grown ever since the chemist found a way to make dextrose pure, and it was given a boost recently by a Federal ruling which permits the use of dextrose in certain foods without so labeling. This lifting of the ban on dextrose opened a new market but it did not mean an overnight penetration of that market, for dextrose cannot in all instances replace ordinary sugar, pound for pound. Dextrose is only three-fourths as sweet as ordinary cane or beet sugar, a quality which limits its use in some directions and enhances its value in others...Dextrose may have very definite nutritional and physiological advantages in the general diet. A hint of this is given in the recommended feeding of syrups to infants in the scientific belief that the dextrose and edible dextrine content has merit. But more needs to be known about dextrose and its place in the human diet and this unknown is now being investigated in several of the large universities where manufacturer sponsored research is being conducted under the broad direction of the Corn Industries Research Foundation..."

Vitamins and Advertising

Both the American Public Health Association and the British Ministry of Health have deprecated the haphazard adding of vitamins to commercial foodstuffs, believing that present scientific knowledge does not justify advertising claims or provide a reliable guide for action. In Maryland the Medical Milk Commission recently declined to take action on the application of a dairy to produce vitamin D milk for certification by the commission. The chairman, Dr. Allen W. Freeman, explained that the commission "did not look at all kindly upon the suggestion". The Wisconsin Alumni Foundation, which holds the patents for the process of irradiation to give vitamin D content, has declined commercial proposals to use it in lipsticks, soda water, chewing gum and candy, among others. (The Survey, July.)

Ayres on Business

It does not now seem probable that there will be any great change, either for better or for worse, in the volume of business activity during the second half of the year, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, states in his monthly report of conditions. The problem of creating conditions that will encourage private enterprise to expand business operations sufficiently to absorb most of the existing unemployment is the central problem of the depression, he says. "The high level of Federal expenditures for general expenses, for public works, and for agricultural relief will tend to sustain consumer purchasing power and so to support retail trade and the production of consumption goods," states Col. Ayres. "On the other hand, production of durable goods remains far below normal, and that continues to be responsible for most of the industrial unemployment." (Press.)

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$6.00-10.00; cows good \$3.00-4.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.75-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.25-5.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.20-4.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.65-4.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.75-4.95; Slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.10 3/8-1.14 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.\$1.06-1.10 No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 99-1.00  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. \$1.03-1.05  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis \$1.03  $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 98-1.00; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74 3/8-77 3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 64-64  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 63  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 64-64  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ Nom; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45  $\frac{1}{4}$ -46  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 46  $\frac{1}{2}$ -48  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 47¢; St.Louis 47  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Choice malting barley, Minneap. 94-97¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.89  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.94  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.25-2.10 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.05-1.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. California Yellow onions brought \$1.10-1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. New Jersey stock \$1.10-1.25 in the East. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, ranged 70¢-1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, brought \$240-\$315 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; Cuban Queens \$50-\$125 and Dixie Belles \$45-\$110 f.o.b. Macon.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13-14  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 12  $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents; Y.Americas, 12  $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents;

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 19-22  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 18  $\frac{1}{4}$ -18  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 16  $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 10 points to 12.95¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 10.33¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 13.14¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 13.12¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIV, No. 17

Section 1

July 21, 1934

POSTOFFICE  
BUDGET

Postmaster General Farley has informed President Roosevelt that a long-elusive goal of the Postoffice Department, a balanced budget, has been achieved. Farley declared that pre-audited figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed that postal receipts for the first time since 1919 had exceeded expenditures, the surplus being about \$5,000,000. This was after making the usual adjustment authorized by law "for certain subventions and free mailing services". (New York Times.)

HOUSING

The new Federal Housing Administration yesterday announced it had obtained pledges of cooperation from a score of leading industrialists. The pledges followed a lengthy discussion of the Administration's new program in the quarters of James A. Moffett, Housing Administrator, in the new Postoffice Department building. After the meeting a statement said: "Those present manifested a keen interest in the Administration's endeavor to free local credit which will enable millions of American homes, apartment houses and other buildings that have suffered from lack of care and depreciation to receive necessary alterations, repairs and general improvement." (Press.)

DROUGHT  
RELIEF

The ties that bind farmers to drought-scorched land of the Western plains are proving too strong for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to break, says the Associated Press. Though suffering terrific hardship, all except a comparative few are declining FERA's offer of assistance in moving to land that is better watered. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant administrator in charge of drought relief, said the problem now has resolved itself largely into one of helping the people where they are instead of transplanting them. Either way, he said, the cost would be about the same.

COMMODITY  
PRICES

Wholesale commodity prices, advancing 1.2 percent last month were the highest on June 30 of any month since April 1931, when the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on 1926 averages, was 74.8. The index for June 1934 was 74.6 as compared with 73.7 for May, 65.0 for June 1933, 63.9 for June 1932, and 72.1 for June 1931. The largest increase from May to June of any of the major groups was recorded by farm products, with the average advancing more than 6 percent. The more than 13 percent rise in market prices of grains and decided advances in prices of hogs, cotton, fresh milk and other farm products were largely responsible for the upward movement. Important items showing price decreases in this group were sheep, calves, flaxseed, potatoes and wool. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

Tariff Concessions "Secretary Wallace's speech at Madison is a worthy supplement to his pamphlet, 'America Must Choose!', " says an editorial in the New York Times (July 13). "It points out the types of goods and duties on which concessions might most usefully be made under the President's tariff bargaining powers...If criticism is to be made of the Secretary's exposition, it is for a point he omits. He remarks that some of our most important manufacturing industries can regain 'a part, at least, of what they have lost in exports by the reduction of foreign trade barriers'. The implication here is that the chief or sole gain of our tariff reductions will lie in the reductions we can obtain in exchange. What is in danger of being overlooked is that our tariff reductions in themselves would help our export trade, regardless of whether we secured reciprocal reductions or not. For when we open our markets to greater imports, the proceeds that the foreign sellers receive for those imports will almost inevitably under present conditions be used for one of two purposes--either to buy more goods from the United States or to pay off debts owed by foreigners to our citizens. Even in the latter case our repaid citizens would have more purchasing power with which to buy American goods."

Valuation of Farms The Journal of Farm Economics (July) prints a paper by C. M. Purves and O. C. Stine, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on "Some Needed Developments in Scope and Timing of Agricultural Statistics". They say: "...In connection with the discussion of measuring the change in the number of farms one might also consider the definition of a farm to see if improvements are needed to make the farm census more useful. According to the census definition, any tract of land of 3 acres or more operated by one person is a farm. A tract of land containing less than 3 acres is not considered a farm unless it produced agricultural products valued at \$250 or more in the census year. One of the difficulties resulting from such a description of a farm is the changing minimum values of the products from 3 acres or less. The same minimum valuation of \$250 has been carried by the census since 1910. During the period since 1910 prices of farm products have been at widely different levels in census years which would lead to considerable variation in the value pf products produced in these small plots included as farms. In 1920, when farm prices were very high a number of small plots might have been classed as farms which did not come under this classification in 1910 or 1930. If a minimum valuation of the produce from these small tracts of land must be included in the definition of a farm then it should be carried according to the variation in the farm price of agricultural products. This would result in the number of small tracts included as farms being more nearly the same each time the census is taken. The census definition of a farm also includes many plots exceeding 3 acres which produce much less than \$250 worth of farm products..."

Drought Killers "This year's drought peak in the great plains area of the Northwest and the Middle West has brought to President Roosevelt consideration of a proposal that a shelter belt of trees should be planted transverse the recurring drought channel from the Canadian border to the Texas

July 21, 1934

says an editorial in Commercial West (July 14). Panhandle, "This tree belt would be 100 miles wide convoluting to follow the drought trail through its central area. The proposal is made by the American Tree Association and aims at minimizing drought conditions by stimulating moisture disposal, holding surface water, and preventing drifting of farm top soil by breaking the high winds that blow across the plains. While such an idea may appear fantastic at first glance it is not so far fetched as appears on the surface. It is a known fact that denudation of our forests has served to intensify drought conditions. Such a shelter belt is practical and our tax money might better be spent for some such venture than on some other things..."

Farm Advisory Services      "Many farmers make good use of the free advice available from the agricultural organisers and advisory staffs of the county councils and universities, but there are many who hardly seem to realise that such guidance is to be had for the asking," says The Field (London) for July 7. "Dr. Crowther draws attention to this in the Harper Adams Adviser, and points out that the relation between the county staffs may be roughly compared with that existing in medical practice between the general practitioners on the one hand and the specialists on the other. Many of the problems that arise on the farm are well understood, easily diagnosed and prescribed for, but there are more abstruse problems that require for their study the facilities of the laboratory. Moreover, the field of knowledge in agriculture and the various sciences underlying it is now so vast that no individual can be expected to be fully informed on more than one or two sections of it."

Grain-Elevator Supervision      An order issued recently by the Illinois Commerce Commission is likely to block the threatened transfer of the country's grain-elevator system from state supervision, under which it has always been operated, to Federal control, according to opinion expressed by leaders in the grain business. The commission denied a petition of the Chicago Board of Trade, which sought to amend its rules to allow the Farmers National Grain Corporation, a federally financed agency, to operate a grain elevator in Chicago free of state supervision. It was proposed by the Grain Corporation to operate exclusively under the terms of the Federal warehousing act. (New York Times.)

British Meat Quotas      Walter Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, issued recently what was virtually a threat to impose drastic quotas on beef imports unless the dominions and Argentine agree to the scheme for voluntary restriction which the British Government has already suggested to them. The Ottawa <sup>meat</sup>/agreement, which lapsed last month, left the British free to take this course. On introducing a resolution authorizing the Treasury to make advances to the cattle fund not exceeding 3,000,000 pounds this year for payments to producers, Major Elliot said the House of Commons had to make up its mind whether to save British agriculture or not. "I am told," he said, "that the process would endanger investments abroad, but these investments give Britons 150,000,000 pounds yearly to spend, whereas agriculture gives them 220,000,000 pounds..."

THE AIRPORT

is a large, open, flat, sandy area, about 1000 feet long and 500 feet wide. It is bounded on the north by a low, rocky ridge, and on the south by a similar ridge. The ground is covered with sand and gravel, and there are some small bushes and trees scattered here and there. The sky is clear and blue, and the sun is shining brightly.

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Vol. LIV, No. 18

Section 1

July 23, 1934

**TARIFF HEARINGS** President Roosevelt's new program of "Yankee Trading" with other nations swings into action today. The first step is a series of public hearings on a new trade treaty with Cuba designed to increase the exchange of goods between the two countries by removing trade barriers. Business men from many parts of the nation are in Washington for the hearings. More than 40 briefs have been filed. Many of those scheduled to appear are afraid that the government plans to lower tariff duties on imports from Cuba, thus endangering their businesses. Others, however, hope that in the end their business will enjoy increased sales to Cuba after that country gets new purchasing power from sales here. (Press.)

**FARM BONDS** The Treasury today will offer to the public \$100,000,000 of 3 percent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, marking the first time it has ever acted as the fiscal agent for another government agency, / The bonds, maturing from 1944 to 1949, will be guaranteed. The proceeds will be used largely to repay Treasury and Reconstruction Finance Corporation advances. Sale will be to the highest bidders. The government hopes to obtain a premium, as similar obligations closed on the New York Exchange Saturday at 101 6-32.

**GERMAN TRADE** The Reich government has issued a decree bringing manufactured goods under the March law which provides for the control of imported raw materials. The reason for this is that in international trade the classification of certain important semi-finished goods, including all yarns and rolling-mill products, are classified as manufactured goods. A decree enforces a 36-hour week in part of the textile industry, accompanied by a prohibition against the founding of new or expanding of existing concerns. (New York Times.)

**DROUGHT LOSSES** The increasingly acute shortage of range, feed and water in the drought-stricken area from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley has caused the loss of thousands of cattle and the forced sale of many thousands more, a survey showed, according to a copyright report by the A.P. In the Rocky Mountain States, many cattle died on ranges that literally were burned up by a relentless sun that blazed from cloudless skies week after week. The unprecedented shortage of food and range because of the drought will force a huge sacrifice of sheep and cattle before next winter, cattlemen said.

**MIDWEST TRADE** Despite sensational reports of damage to crops throughout the leading agricultural regions, especially west of the Mississippi River, and uneasiness caused by labor troubles in the Far West, business in the Central West is reported to have held up surprisingly well, the volume being about the same as in recent weeks. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

On the  
Ripening  
of Fruits

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for June 30, in an editorial on fruit ripening, says: "...The most illuminating of all contributions to the ripening of fruits is that made recently by Joseph S. Caldwell (Bureau of Plant Industry) in Technical Bulletin 403 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Why should young apples be so hard and get so viciously acid before they reach a sweet and ripe old age?...Some have seen in this tartness of the immature a protective device—a sort of 'hands off' declaration ensuring its immunity from premature destruction by animals; but Mr. Caldwell sees in the rapid increase of acidity a deeper significance. He holds, and we think rightly, that the sourness is not only the harbinger but also the begetter of ripeness. For so soon as acidity begins to increase the fruits begin to swell. The tree, willy nilly, is constrained to supply them copiously with water and the fruits increase in weight and size. Why this should be so is not at all self-evident; but Mr. Caldwell supplies the explanation. The thick walls of the fruit are mainly composed of substances which have properties similar to those of a jelly or glue; and so also have the living contents of the cells. These, the pectose and the protoplasm, are colloids, possessing most imperious powers of absorbing water. Jelly-like colloids such as those of fruits can only exercise fully their power of imbibing water in an acid medium, and the more actively acid the medium is, the more water they can absorb. And so by piling up acid in itself the fruit makes short work of, and turns to nought, any resistance which the tree might offer to yielding up water to its young..."

Highway  
Control

"The report submitted to the Maryland State Roads Commission by its chief engineer, Harry D. Williar, Jr., on methods of controlling the location of filling stations and billboards and of protecting property abutting on state highways from undesirable encroachments, is an important contribution to this important phase of highway policy," says an editorial in the Baltimore Sun (July 18). "Mr. Williar finds in Westchester County, New York, an admirable system of safeguarding the highways and beautifying the countryside which they traverse...The county park commission has wide authority over rights of way and abutting property. It owns the filling stations along parkways and leases them on a highly profitable basis. Rigid control is exercised over encroachments not only on rights of way, which is a minimum of 400 feet, but on abutting property for 300 feet. The commission secured revenues sufficient to pay the approximate \$2,000,000 annual cost of parkway maintenance..."

Reconstruction

An age of scarcity can be transformed into an age of plenty if the American people have the patience needed for the orderly reconstruction of their economic and political habits to correspond to the needs of modern technology, Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, said at the closing meeting of the Institute of Public Affairs. Mr. Miller, leader of the round table conference on the NRA, reported that the main trend in the new deal has been the education of the American people to a new conception of the nature and mechanism of recovery and stability. (A.P.)

July 23, 1934

Brazilian Constitution A new constitution for Brazil, which provides among other things for a "brain trust" whose unanimous opinion cannot be rejected by Cabinet ministers, was published recently, according to a Rio de Janeiro report to the Associated Press. The new basic law is liberal in part to native workers and in part rigorous to foreign interests. Immigration is restricted to a number from each nation annually amounting to not more than 2 percent of the number who came during the last 50 years. Dictates of public utilities must have a majority of Brazilian nationals under the new provisions, and the state may take over any industrial enterprise "in the public interest". Deposit banks may be required to submit to progressive nationalization. Squatters who have remained on land for 10 years receive up to ten hectares (about 25 acres).

Cattle Migration Uncle Sam is turning western drought despair today into a deluge of cheer in Georgia, says a Goodhope (Ga.) report to the Associated Press. Cattle which faced death in the arid regions of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska are thriving on choice pasturage in this far south country. The first of 50,000 head already are on their way to more weight and canning plants. This winter they will feed those on Georgia's relief rolls. Government relief authorities estimate that the 50,000 head will produce some 10,000,000 cans of beef. The cattle are placed on pasturage land leased for the purpose. Each animal is marked with government tags and Federal relief workers familiar with cattle ride range over them. The government is planning to make canneries the center of country communities where settlements which are self-sustaining will give homes and a living to thousands.

Housing Survey A lack of sufficient housing facilities to properly accommodate the population is revealed in preliminary announcements of the Department of Commerce's real property inventory. The report showed that vacancies average 7.7 percent of total housing throughout the country, while 16 percent of all units studied were found to be overcrowded. "The country has gotten to the point where the decline in new construction has brought about a need for new houses," Acting Secretary Dickinson said. He explained that all the results of the inventory will be turned over immediately to the new housing administration for consideration. The survey covered 63 cities through the country, and covered only medium large cities. Of the homes studied, 16 percent were found in need of structural repair, 44 percent were in need of maintenance repair and 2.34 percent were unfit for habitation. There were no bath tubs or showers in 25 percent of the housing facilities studied. It was found that construction of dwelling units during the last five years has dropped to one-half of the preceding five years, Dr. Dickinson stated.

Squirrel Plague Although no case has been reported among human beings a recent noticeable increase in the ground squirrel population in California led the state board of health to make a survey of bubonic plague in the rural sections of Kern, Tulare, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. There were 3,185 squirrels shot, 34 of which were found positive for plague, of the 2,400 found dead, 106 proved positive. (Journal of the American Medical Association, July 14.)

July 23, 1934

### Section 3. MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Vol. LIV, No. 19

Section 1

July 24, 1934

**TARIFF HEARING** Florida vegetable growers and Connecticut tobacco interests joined yesterday in urging that there be no tariff reduction on those two products in any treaty worked out with Cuba, the Associated Press reported. They appeared before the special committee which is studying items that might enter into such a treaty. The hearing was the first held under the reciprocal tariff treaty law enacted by the last Congress. The domestic sugar people will be heard today.

**SOUTH AFRICA-CHILE TRADE** The development of trade between Chile and South Africa is expected to be an early result of a voyage there of a Chilean ship loaded with nitrate of soda and samples of local products and manufactured goods, says a Santiago cable to the New York Times. They are declared satisfactory from a commercial standpoint, according to a commissioner who headed the recent expedition. Official circles point out that Chilean wines, timber and sulphur will be the first lines for development in the new trade movement, which is expected to link up for the first time in history the west coast of South America with the African Continent.

**RECIPROCAL TRADE PLAN** Administration efforts to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements to bolster foreign trade were given support last night by James D. Mooney, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association. Mooney said that a "great many foreign nations have seized the opportunity to make trading agreements among themselves and these agreements have resulted already in a substantial increase in their exchange of goods" and that "employment in the United States has reached its peak when foreign trade, including imports, was greatest and that it has struck its lowest depths notably in 1932, when foreign trade was almost dead". (A.P.)

**CREDIT IMPROVEMENT** The general credit situation in the United States is improving, as shown by the better condition of the market for New York City securities, Chairman Jones of the RFC declared yesterday. He added that he believed "a good bond market" situation would result if the proper authorities cooperated with an eye single to the best interests of all concerned. (Press.)

**APPLE DAMAGE** A survey completed yesterday in the Hancock (Md.) fruit belt, one of the largest apple-growing areas in the United States, revealed serious damage to apples from the hail which pelted ripening fruit last Saturday. Specimens brought from the orchards of the American Fruit Growers by R. S. Dillon and John Caspar showed large bruises which will make many unfit for marketing as Grade A. Some growers' losses will be reduced by hail insurance. (Press.)

## Section 2

County Government Scoville R. Heckart, /who discusses county consolidation in Colorado in the Journal of Farm Economics (July), says:

"...In Colorado, as elsewhere, the county unit with greater assessed valuation and the most people was found to be the most economical from a per capita cost basis. In Colorado, counties with less than 20 million dollars in assessed valuation and below 20,000 in population paid more than three times as much for county services as compared to costs of similar services in the wealthier counties, above 20 million in valuation and 20,000 in population. Similar findings were made in Mississippi and North Carolina, only the costs of the poorer counties were higher compared with the wealthier units. In other words, these wealthier counties with low costs might be set up as standards. This standard would not necessarily be the same in every state as economic and social conditions vary widely. In Colorado, an arbitrary standard for a county unit should have at least 20 million in assessed valuation and 20,000 in population. However, it will be impossible to re-organize all counties into units that will meet this qualification. As for area in square miles it has very little significance as a cost factor. This standard has been designated as an economic unit of county government in Colorado and establishes a working basis for a program of county consolidation..."

Conservation of Resources "If the people of the United States want a serious subject for thought and discussion, they might turn to conservation of natural resources, particularly of the soil," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (July 18). "There is nothing in the long run so vital to our physical existence as this matter. Yet it has been neglected until now we are experiencing untold losses and facing still greater ones and actual danger in the near future. In such circumstances should there not be a public awakening? In five years this country had experienced two major droughts in the principal food-producing section of the country...The last official report on crop conditions gives figures that seem almost unbelievable in their effect upon the supply of staple foods from bread and meat down even to eggs and milk...If anyone is disposed to label this 'alarmist' let him take a few hours to study the facts and he will find that we have carelessly and perhaps ignorantly brought about conditions that now tend to turn large areas of fertile country into desert. Some of the damage is irreparable and some can be repaired. But 'first things first' should call for prompt measures to prevent further loss by erosion, floods, winds and drought. This can be done. It is vital to every person in the country."

Skyline Drive The board of directors of the Shenandoah Valley, Inc., advanced plans to open the skyline drive on September 15, says a New Market (Va.) report to the press. The question of opening the drive on September 15 depends on the report of T. H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, who has been making an inspection. Contractors will finish construction of the hard-surface road, with the exception of the top oil dressing, by that date.

Agricultural Research "...It can fairly be claimed that the value of agricultural research is cumulative," says the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (England) for July, "and that as the years pass the work of the research institutes that have been established in this country progressively increases in proportion to the funds that are required to maintain them. Each year, advances are being made that are of enormous potential value to the agricultural industry. As typical examples, chosen almost at random, it may be said that cereal growing has been profoundly affected by the introduction some years ago of Yeoman wheat and Spratt Archer barley, and that the practical methods of fruit growers have been radically changed as a result of the work of the research stations at East Malling and Long Ashton. Crop diseases also are continually being brought under more effective control. The programme of work at all research centers is reviewed each year by the Ministry in conjunction with the Agricultural Research Council—a body composed partly of practical men and partly of scientific men—and already the result of this friendly review has been to secure a greater measure of coordination in the work of the various branches of research. The grants required by the various institutions for the forthcoming academic year are under consideration by the Ministry in consultation with the Council, as a preliminary to applying for the necessary moneys from the development fund. The financial position still calls for rigid economy of expenditure, but <sup>mainly</sup> as the result of funds at the disposal of the Agricultural Research Council, some extension has been possible in a direction of considerable urgency, namely, the investigation of livestock diseases..."

Ground and Air Temperatures Naval aviators proved that those in Washington, D.C., were cooler on the ground recently than they would have been been 5,000 feet in the air, says a report to the New York Times. In tests to obtain data for the Weather Bureau, pilots from the Anacostia Naval Air Station found that for almost 5,000 feet above the earth the temperature was higher than on the ground. When they took <sup>to</sup> the air/temperature on the ground was 70 degrees, with 92 percent humidity. As they nosed up the temperature increased to 75 degrees and when their altimeters registered 4,755 feet the temperature was still 2 degrees higher than on the ground. The flight was one of a series in connection with the adoption by the Weather Bureau July 1 of the air-mass-analysis method of weather forecasting. Daily flights are being made at naval air stations, from the four naval plane carriers Saratoga, Lexington, Langley and Ranger and from a vessel in each major division of the fleet. The results of all flights are sent out by naval radio or the Commerce Department's teletype system for the benefit of aviation and commercial interests. The forecasting of cloud formations and thunderstorms is aided.

Antelope in Grand Canyon Another attempt to bring antelope back to their natural range on the south rim of the Grand Canyon National Park will be made, reports Science Service (June 28). Already a  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -acre antelope enclosure has been built within the 1,300-acre pasture at Pasture Wash, in the western portion of the park, which is to be used for the re-stocking experiment. Water has been piped to the enclosure from a ranger station.

July 24, 1934

Section 3.  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 23--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$5.75-9.75; cows good \$2.75-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.00-7.00; vealers good and choice \$4.50-6.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$4.00-5.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-\$4.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.75; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$2.75-3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-6.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.09-1/8-\$1.13-1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C. \$1.00-\$1.01; Chi. \$1.04 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis \$1.03; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\phi$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -77 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; St.Louis 67 $\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ -66 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ ; K.C. 47-48 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\phi$ ; Chi. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 $\frac{3}{4}$  $\phi$ ; St.Louis 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\phi$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 94-97 $\phi$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.89-1.94.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1-1.90 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.05-1.15 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75 $\phi$ -\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1-1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Hiley peaches, all sizes, sold at 55 $\phi$ -\$1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel basket in city markets. Georgia Elbertas 55 $\phi$ -\$1.25 in consuming centers; sixes \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons brought \$240-\$445 bulk per car, 24-30 pounds average on auction sales in New York City; Dixie Belles \$65-\$80 f.o.b. Macon, Ga. Virginia Yellow onions 85 $\phi$ -\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. New Jersey stock \$1-\$1.10 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points to 12.79 $\phi$  per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 10.31 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.99 $\phi$  and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.94 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents; Y.Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 20-23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIV, No. 20

Section 1

July 25, 1934

**STOCK YARDS**

**STRIKE**

All trading at the world's greatest livestock center came to an abrupt halt yesterday, says a Chicago report to the Associated Press. The huge Chicago stock yards were paralyzed by a strike when the 800 members of the Livestock Handlers Union walked out, and 75,000 animals, most of them unfed since the handlers abandoned their posts, bled and milled in their unprotected inclosures. An uncounted number of them dropped dead as the hottest weather the city ever experienced--104.8 degrees--transformed their habitat into a Death Valley.

The strike in Chicago and congestion in other livestock centers caused Farm Administration officials yesterday to suspend temporarily the relief cattle purchasing program in the midwest drought area. (Press.)

**OKLAHOMA**

**DROUGHT**

An increasing number of animals are suffering through the intense heat and lack of water and are dying from thirst in the pastures and on the range in Oklahoma and Kansas, according to a Guthrie (Okla.) report to the New York Times. Cattle are being humanely shot where it is impossible to save them. Night travelers in South Central Kansas find an atmosphere of oil-boom days, with lighted derricks illuminating the countryside for miles around. Under these derricks engines are churning night and day, sinking wells down to a depth of 200 feet or more to reach water.

**CANADIAN**

**WHEAT**

Should the present price of wheat be maintained, the grain farmers of the Canadian west should receive substantially larger monetary returns than in the last three years, even though quantity production is moderate, says the Bank of Montreal in its current business summary. Prospects promise a heavier harvest than last year, when Canadian wheat production amounted to 269,729,000 bushels, and the prevailing price of wheat is substantially above last year's average price of 67 cents per bushel, the bank points out. (Press.)

**DAIRY**

**INVESTIGATION**

The Federal Trade Commission yesterday launched its national investigation of the dairy industry, to ascertain whether charges of monopoly, racketeering and price fixing can be sustained. The inquiry, which was ordered in a Congressional resolution adopted at the last session, is an outgrowth of an investigation conducted by the Senate District Committee. (Press.)

**EMERGENCY**

**RELIEF**

About 400,000 families, including some 1,600,000 individuals, in a drought area comprising more than half of the United States, are being supported by Federal emergency relief projects, Lawrence Westbrook, who has charge of drought relief, stated yesterday. With the drought spreading, intensifying and carrying destruction in its wake, the relief administration is preparing to carry a heavy load of direct relief through the coming winter. (New York Times.)

## Section 2

**Body Storage of Vitamins** An editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 14), on the storage of vitamins in the body, says: "...The protection of the body against scurvy may be potentially large or small, depending not only on abundance of vitamin C in the food intake and on its adequate absorption but also on the amount deposited in the tissues. For example, King reported not long ago that in susceptible animals studied by him depletion follows rapidly and regularly with a scorbutic diet. External indications of the depletion appear much later. The distribution of vitamin C in human tissues is analogous to that in guinea pigs and has been found to show such marked variations for individuals that a wide zone of depletion appears to be fairly common without external evidence of a deficiency...It should not be inferred that all the known vitamins are stored with equal readiness, for this is surely not the case. The important point is that it is probably advantageous to keep the reserve depots, for some of the vitamins at least, well filled with these valued requisites for perfect health and well being."

**Income Statistics** In a new research study released by the Harvard Business School, Prof. W. L. Crum subjects the most recent statistics of income, published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on the basis of the annual corporation income tax reports for 1931, to an analysis which contrasts the relative profit showings of large and small corporations for that year and indicates that the larger companies, on the whole, had more satisfactory earnings than the smaller companies. Particular interest attaches to this study because heretofore it has not been possible to classify corporation incomes or deficits in the United States according to any satisfactory measure of size of firm. The investigation shows a significant tendency for larger corporations to have higher returns on their gross business than smaller corporations; for larger corporations to have a smaller rate of loss on their net worth, in a year of deep depression like 1931, than smaller corporations.

**Soap from Coal Soot** The black stuff in coal smoke which soils the hands and the collar was shown up as a good soap-making chemical in a discovery announced recently, says a Morgantown (W.Va.) report to the Associated Press. The discovery is a new chemical called silica black, found by Dr. C. A. Jacobson of West Virginia University and reported to the American Chemical Society. It is made by mixing powdered bituminous coal and powdered diatomite, a form of silica produced millions of years ago by small organisms living in the sea. The smoke essence replaces nickel and does a better job at converting vegetable oil into soaps, and even into edible fats. Both nickel and the "smoke" catalysts are fine powders and cause the vegetable oils to clarify and to harden. Experiments conducted by Dr. Jacobson and Dr. Loring R. Williams indicate that the silica black is useful as a pigment for paints that will resist both acid and rust, also for printing inks, shoe blackening and stove polish. It can form a good "carrier" for insecticides and be used in wood graining and in leather tinting. (Press.)

## U.S.S.R.

Harvest

Walter Duranty, in the New York Times (July 21) reports: "'Despite the drought in the early summer, the harvest will be no worse than last year in total volume and in some important regions it will be considerably better,' was the statement of Sergel Kiroff, leader of the Leningrad Communist party, in his report to the Leningrad Province Communist party committee. The important phrases in M. Kiroff's statement are 'total volume' and 'in some important regions considerably better'. His view in regard to the total volume is explained by what he said earlier, that it was 'assured by measures taken when the drought occurred'--namely, swift mobilization of men and equipment to replough fields where winter grain had been killed by the drought and to sow maize or vegetables. In southern grain-producing regions it is estimated that about a quarter of the winter grain was destroyed--in places the figure reached two-thirds--but resowing will have the effect of producing almost an equivalent volume of foodstuffs. The wheat and rye crops, however, will be less than last year..."

Gas Storage  
for Oranges

If oranges are subjected to a new kind of protective gas attack, storage damage from decay is reduced to a half or quarter of the usual losses, reports Science Service (June 20). The gas used by Dr. L. J. Elotz of the University of California's Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside is nitrogen trichloride. It promises to combat decay-causing fungi upon citrus fruits in storage rooms or in loaded cars of packed fruit. Very small concentrations of this gas do the work satisfactorily. Equivalent concentrations of chlorine gas, while more toxic to the fungi, injure the fruit rind and open the door to greater losses later.

TVA as  
Experiment  
Station

Dr. H. A. Morgan, director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, described the TVA as a "great experiment station for political science and the furtherance of the companionship between agriculture and industry" in an address recently to the Southern Conference on Human Relations in Industry. Asserting there were two major opinions concerning the course this country should pursue in the future--to follow the "old way" or to experiment and find new ways--Dr. Morgan said the TVA was dedicated to the second opinion. The nation, he said, had long needed such an experiment as was being carried out there in order to learn how to handle soil erosion and how better to relate urban and rural populations. "There is not a state in the union," he continued, but what is suffering from the centralized wealth of the state in the urban sections, and consequent comparative poverty of rural sections. The TVA is seeking to solve this problem." Dr. Morgan said that critics who described the plan as a "pork barrel" when it was first announced were unjust. The Tennessee Valley was chosen for the experiment, he said, because it was the "best natural place in the nation". "It has altitude ranges from 6,000 to 250 feet, has 30 percent of the natural rural population, and has the greatest watershed in America." (A.P.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 24--Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. \$1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. \$1.05-1.09; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99¢; Chi. \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis \$1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 96-97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 72-7 $\frac{7}{8}$ -75-7 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ -69¢; St.Louis 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 65-66 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 44-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -44-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; K.C. 46-48¢; Chi. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ -46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 46¢; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 94-97¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ - \$1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.00-1.90 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-1.75 per 100 pounds in Cincinnati. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.05 in the East. New Jersey Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-1.50 per 50-pound sack in a few cities. California yellows \$1.10-1.40 in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, 60¢ \$1.25 per  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel basket in consuming centers. Bushel baskets 90¢-\$1.15 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Belles 75¢-85¢ in the East; South and North Carolina and Virginia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$235-\$470 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City; 24-pound average \$90 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 24 points to 12.55¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 10.20¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 12.76 and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 12.73¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents; Y.Americas, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 20-23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

THERE ARE NO QUOTATIONS ON LIVESTOCK ON  
ACCOUNT OF THE STRIKE IN CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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